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10 MARCH 1987

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ANGOLA

SONANGOL TO SIGN CONTRACTS WITH CABINDA GULF OIL COMPANIES

MB161901 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] On 24 February the National Angolan Fuel Co. [Sonangol] and Cabinda Gulf Oil Co., a subsidiary of Chevron Corp., will sign three joint venture contracts on oil research and exploration in Cabinda. In addition to the establishment of a definite juridicial system, the contracts will make Sonangol the sole concessionaire and Cabinda Gulf as the operator of three areas which form the Cabinda oil concession.

The concession was agreed upon at the last negotiations between Sonangol and Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Under the terms of the contracts Cabinda Gulf Oil will be responsible for the total expenditure on research operations and will be reimbursed by Sonangol only when commercially viable oil has been discovered.

Sonangol also intends to establish a more appropriate taxation system in accordance with the international oil operations, and juridicial system designed to improve the previous contracting procedures. In its dealings with foreign oil companies, Sonangol has been following the principle of shared production, the most important aspects of which are the stability of the mutual price clause and common interests between Angola and the foreign companies. The price scope [preceding two words in English] clause means that the largest portion of the additional profits, based on the international oil prices, will revert to Angola. The foreign companies will receive only a percentage designed to maintain the real value of their profits.

Under the terms of the three accords Sonangol will retain 51 percent of the interests and Cabinda Gulf Oil 49 percent.

/9599

CSO: 3400/27

ARMED FORCES REPORT ON LUNDA SUL, OTHER OPERATIONS

MB112039 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Angolan armed forces killed 185 UNITA bandits recently in military operations carried out in the 3d and 4th military regions, including the Moxico, Huambo, and Bie Provinces respectively. War materiel was seized in these operations, several bandits were captured, and 600 huts which served as shelter to the bandits were destroyed. In Huambo Province, 6 UNITA bandits surrendered to the Angolan authorities, and 60 civilians were released from the bandits' yoke.

Meanwhile, in Lunda Sul Province the Angolan armed forces last year destroyed (72) enemy bases and captured 90 tons of war materiel and assorted equipment. This was reported by the Lunda Sul provincial commissar, Comrade Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, in an exclusive interview granted to the National Radio of Angola. He described 1986 as a year where an increased fighting spirit among our armed forces stationed in that military region was noted. Comrade Sambalanga said that among the UNITA bases destroyed was a base located in Alto Chicapa, municipality of Cacolo, which supplied war materiel. This base allowed the bandits to carry out operations along the Saurimo-Malanje Road. The Lunda Sul commissar emphasized the fact that the region now receives through the roads network some commodities goods like bread, [word indistinct], sugar, and fresh fish. Commissar Sapilinha pointed out that an improvement in selling agricultural produce and the solution of the lighting problem affecting Saurimo and other municipalities were some of the highlights of 1986. The Lunda Sul commissar added that this year the regular water supply to Saurimo and the implementation of the Saurimo greenbelt are the main projects to be implemented out in the province.

/9599

CSO: 3400/27

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BUDGET REFLECTS DECLINING OIL REVENUES--Launda, 13 Feb (ANGOP/PANA)--The general state budget of the People's Republic of Angola for 1987 expects revenue to total approximately 2,333,333,333.00 dollars as opposed to about 3,076,666,666.00 dollars last year. This was announced by Angola's deputy finance minister, Sebastiao da Sousa Santos, in Luanda on Thursday. During his meeting with managers from central organs and enterprises, Deputy Minister Santos said that approximately 780 million dollars will be used to cover the deficit this year, whereas 10 million dollars were used for that purpose in 1986. According to the Angolan deputy finance minister, the payment of taxes by petroleum enterprises is a major source of revenue for the state general budget. He described the petroleum sector as vital to the Angolan economy. He also stated that the budget was based on the price of 12 dollars per barrel in April. Mr Sebastiao da Sousa Santos also affirmed that the state general budget for 1987 will concentrate on financing social investments such as schools, hospitals, roads, and bridges and will generally try to improve the Angolan people's standard of living. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1408 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

REBELS CLAIM 67 FAPLA KILLED--Lisbon, 13 Feb (AFP)--Guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed a total of 66 government troops and one Cuban soldier in attacks in the north of the country between 6 and 10 February, UNITA said in a statement released here on Friday. The statement, which did not mention any rebel casualties, said the attacks took place in Uige and Kuanza-north provinces and in the small oil-producing enclave of Cabinda. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

56 GOVERNMENT, CUBAN TROOPS KILLED--The UNITA movement in Angola says 56 Angolan soldiers and Cubans have been killed in 5 days of fighting in Angola. UNITA said in a statement released in Lisbon that the fighting took place in the provinces of Cabinda, Huige, and Kwanza Norte. The movement said 6 UNITA soldiers were killed and 20 wounded. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Feb 87] /9599

MINISTER CRITICIZES FISHERY DEPARTMENT--This morning, Kundi Paihama, state minister for state inspection and control, visited three departments of the Ministry of Fisheries. Minister Kundi Paihama first visited the Service Directorate of the Angolan-Soviet Joint Fishery Expedition. In his surprise visit, minister noticed, as the first negative factor, the lack of punctuality

by workers. He also noticed the lamentable state in which the offices were found, things which have contributed to disorganization in the sector. In talks with the Soviet side, the minister was briefed on the joint activity being developed since 1979 when a work contract in this field was signed between the two countries. Minister Kundi Paihama learned that 100,000 metric tons of fish were caught last year, out of which 15,000 tons were handed to Angola. In his talks with Comrade Vitor Bastos, general director of the Angolan-Soviet Joint Expedition, Minister Kundi Paihama blamed him for the state of disorganization in the sector. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

RSA ACCUSED OF PLANNING ATTACK--Lusaka, 6 Feb (ZANA/PANA)--Angola has accused South Africa of planning a massive military attack against it. According to a statement issued by the Angolan Embassy in Lusaka on Thursday the concentration of the military units stationed in the country's Cunene Province indicated that racist South Africa intended to carry out a large scale invasion against Angola. Last week, South African troops occupied large parts of Southern Angola in a bid to head off defeat for the anti-government Angolan rebels they and the United States arm. The statement denounced South Africa's continued armed aggression against Angola. For a long time now, Pretoria, under the pretext of chasing Namibian nationalist forces, has carried out criminal acts against Angola. The statement also urged the international community to continue supporting Angola in its fight against the anti-government rebels. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1133 GMT 6 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/5

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

COUNTRY UNABLE TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS--The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has said that the different socioeconomic systems of the various SADCC countries do not contradict the theme of this year's SADCC consultative conference, which is investment in production. Addressing a press conference yesterday, Mr Mmusi, who is the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, said private investment thrives within all socioeconomic systems. On the issue of sanctions, Mr Mmusi reiterated Botswana's stand that it had no capacity to impose sanctions against South Africa but would not stand in the way of countries capable of doing so. He said that such countries should not use Botswana as an excuse for their inability to impose sanctions. Mr Mmusi also said that it would take SADCC sometime to get rid of dependence which he described as a 300-year-old build-up. He added that Botswana will stay in the Customs Union, which groups South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana, for as long as it served its interests. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/5

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SPANISH COOPERATION, DECLINING INFLUENCE NOTED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Jan 87 p 13

[Text] Madrid--In 1986, Spain gave credits of 1,925,000,000 pesetas to Equatorial Guinea for its ministries of foreign affairs, health, education, and labor and for cooperation and installations of Television Espanola. Luis Yanez, secretary of state for international cooperation, and Alejandro Evuna, minister of the presidency of Equatorial Guinea, ended the fourth meeting of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between this African nation and Spain last 19 November.

A 4-year master plan to regulate and coordinate cooperation between the two countries was approved in November 1985 at a meeting held by the joint Spanish-Equatorial Guinean committee in Malabo.

One of the points in the plan was to eventually replace the 275 Spanish cooperators now in Equatorial Guinea by training Equatorial Guinean personnel for the different areas of cooperation and reinforcing the scholarship plan for Equatorial Guinean students.

Spain feels that about 80 percent of the plans and objectives of the first year of the plan have been fulfilled. Spanish cooperation with the Equatorial Guinean administration focuses mainly on education, health, and defense.

Less Influence

Spanish influence in Equatorial Guinea has progressively declined since the independence of this Spanish colony in Africa in October 1968. The lack of understanding between Madrid and Malabo, despite in-depth changes in both systems, has practically left the bankrupt African country in the hands of the colonial power with most experience in the area, France. Since 1979, 17 billion pesetas have been allocated for technical and cultural assistance to Equatorial Guinea. These billions did not keep Equatorial Guinea from looking to France for money and Morocco for soldiers.

The dialogue between Madrid and Malabo has been difficult despite the hopes aroused by Teodoro Obiang's arrival to power in August 1979 after Francisco Macias was overthrown. The enthusiasm with which the first Spanish

cooperators--who went to help reconstruct the country--were welcomed in 1979 turned quickly into mistrust.

The most delicate moment was probably when Spain turned Sergeant Venancio Mico over to the Equatorial Guinean Government in May 1983. He had sought shelter in the Spanish Embassy after having participated in a frustrated coup d'etat against Obiang. Fernando Moran, minister of foreign affairs at that time, had to go to Malabo to obtain guarantees that Mico would not be shot.

7717

CSO: 3448/1

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI FOOD AID--The Government of Pakistan will supply Guinea-Bissau with food aid to help it offset its cereal deficit, it was announced in Bissau today from official sources. The decision to grant this aid was made during a meeting between Pakistani Head of State Ziaul Haq and General Joao Bernardo Vieira, during the Islamic conference in Kuwait. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1604 GMT 30 Jan 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/29

ZIMBABWE SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION GROUP NOTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

Before the exiled Malawian opposition group, the *Malawi Freedom Movement* (MAFREMO), mounted an armed attack on a police station in the remote northern Malawi border town of Kaporo on 10 January, MAFREMO's new chairman **Edward Yapwantha** had travelled to Zimbabwe where he was a guest of Minister of State for Security **Emmerson Munangagwa**.

Yapwantha had also journeyed to Bulawayo in western Zimbabwe, where MAFREMO enjoys strong support among Malawian expatriates. MAFREMO has recently been reinvigorated through the efforts of its regional officials in Bulawayo, the Rev. **Thatcher Phiri**, who studied in Scotland, and **William Manda**.

Yapwantha, now in his late 40s, studied law at the University of Zambia and at Queen's and McGill universities in Canada. He has been a frequent visitor to Zimbabwe ever since he assumed MAFREMO's leadership in 1983 following the abduction from Zambia in December 1981 of its first chairman, **Orton Edgar Ching'oli Chirwa**, now serving a life jail term in Malawi.

It would seem MAFREMO now enjoys the backing of Zimbabwe in its aims to torpedo President **Hastings Banda's** régime in Malawi. Furthermore, immediately after MAFREMO's attack at Kaporo, Mozambican and Tanzanian radio stations simultaneously broadcast the incident. Also, official newspapers in both Mozambique and Tanzania carried reports on the attack.

It is generally assumed among Malawians in Zimbabwe that MAFREMO's action will spearhead intensified anti-Banda military activity by exiled opposition parties. So far, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have indicated overt backing for them. Strategically-located Zambia has yet to show any interest in the Malawian exiles. In the past, Zambia's President **Kenneth Kaunda** has ordered Malawian anti-Banda-ists to desist from their campaigns, arresting some and expelling others.

/9274

CSO: 3400/16

MOZAMBIQUE

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES SUPPORT PLEDGE FROM TANZANIA

MB061157 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly, returned to Maputo a few moments ago from Tanzania. Teresa Lima reports:

[Lima] Marcelino dos Santos said on arrival at Mavalane Airport that he was impressed by the warm reception accorded him and his delegation and by the level of organization demonstrated by Tanzanians in the Arusha Declaration celebrations. Referring to the struggle against armed bandits in Mozambique, Marcelino dos Santos said that there was full support from Tanzania.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Accordingly, during the Arusha Declaration celebrations, the Tanzanian people made donations to assist Mozambique in the struggle against armed bandits and in the struggle for economic recovery. As you are already aware, a few weeks ago the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] launched a mobilization campaign in Tanzania, asking the Tanzanian people to make contributions. So far, the Tanzanian people have contributed money, corn, and goats to assist Mozambique. There was a general mobilization of the entire Tanzanian population, which was also aimed at further enlightening them on Mozambique's situation and, above all, on the importance to Tanzania of Mozambique's security. Our Tanzanian colleagues told us: We support you in your struggle against armed bandits because we know that this is a requirement for our own survival, and for us to continue as a free people and as a sovereign and independent state. [end recording]

[Lima] That was Marcelino dos Santos speaking on his return to Maputo this morning from Dodoma, Tanzania. In that fraternal country, Marcelino dos Santos was received by CCM Chairman Julius Nyerere, and by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of Tanzania.

/6662

CSO: 3400/3

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL PLEDGES SUPPORT TO 'OPPRESSED' IN RSA

MB141932 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Mozambique has reaffirmed its support for the oppressed people of South Africa. The statement of support was made today in Maputo by Augusto Macamo, secretary general of Mozambique's Trade Union Federation and a member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party. Mr Macamo was speaking at a ceremony marking the annual day of solidarity between the people of Mozambique and South Africa.

This is the anniversary of a day in 1981 when the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress stood together at a rally in Maputo and pledged solidarity. The rally was held shortly after an attack on South African refugees in Mozambique by Pretoria's armed forces.

In today's speech, Mr Macamo said the situation in the region had deteriorated since then, because of continuing aggression by the Pretoria regime against neighboring states. He called on the international community to support the ANC in its struggle for equal rights.

At today's ceremony, a visiting ANC official, (Steve Chiwete), said relations between the Mozambican and South African people had grown stronger since 1981. He said the South African struggle would end in victory for the oppressed people.

/9599

CSO: 3400/30

MOZAMBIQUE

TROOPS RECAPTURE TOWNS WITH AID OF ZIMBABWEAN ARMY

MB152104 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Combined Zimbabwean and Mozambique defense forces have recaptured the towns of Sena, Mutara, Vila Nova, (Bave), and Vila Caia, which fell in the hands of the MNR bandits last year. More than 100 bandits have been killed during the combat. A self-styled general for MNR signals, Antonio, has been killed and the battalion commander in charge of the base at Vila Caia has been captured.

The army commander, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, who visited the [word indistinct] in Mozambique this week, said that he was satisfied that the operations are going on well.

Vila Caia situated along the Zambezi valley, through which passes the railway line to Beira, was recaptured on Tuesday morning by airborne troops. Some of the equipment recovered during the operations include AK rifles, B-85 radio communication set of South African origin, mortars, and several rounds of ammunition.

Brigadier Mutambara of the Zimbabwe defense forces has told the [word indistinct] at Vila Nova many bandits fled to Malawi. He said the combined forces could not make follow-up operations because they would have violated Malawi's territory.

/9599

CSO: 3400/30

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SALARY HIKE OF 50 PERCENT

MB301408 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The Mozambican Government has announced a new wages policy to cover workers in private and state sectors. The minister of labor, Aguiar Mazula, announced in Maputo this morning that all workers will now earn 50 percent more than their present salaries. Mr Mazula said the new policy has been approved by the Council of Ministers in terms of last year's labor law. The new wages policy is also part of the economic recovery program. The 50 percent increase in wages covers workers in different jobs. Mr Mazula said in practice workers could get increases as high as 100 percent after their employers have introduced a comprehensive system of bonuses. The government has recommended that management must carefully elaborate a system of bonuses in order to reward good work. In addition to workers productivity, length of service is another sector to be considered in rewarding workers.

After making the announcement, Minister Mazula told the news conference that the government's recommendations for employers to rationalize their work force does not mean massive dismissals. He said the idea is to find solutions for improving quality. Workers could be moved from one sector to another workplace where there is shortage of manpower. In addition other workers could be integrated into the agricultural sector.

Mr Mazula said the government is already preparing to receive some 30,000 Mozambican workers who can no longer be contracted in South African mines. Last year the South African Government announced it will no longer recruit Mozambican miners. Mr Mazula said after this decision Pretoria and the mining companies worked out a new plan under which part of the Mozambican work force will stay on in South Africa. He said this new arrangement was made internally by South Africa and there was no official involvement of Mozambique.

/12624

CSO: 3400/956

GOVERNMENT RAISES TAXES, TRANSPORT FARES

MB311831 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] A new fiscal law took effect in Mozambique today. In the introduction to this law, it is mentioned that the existing fiscal system is inadequate because the national economy is seriously affected by aggression against the Mozambican people. The changes now introduced will lead to a strengthening of indirect taxes, to a more efficient implementation of taxes, and to a greater tax burden on higher income echelons, particularly capital incomes.

Within the framework, the Ministry of Finance has issued a diploma which establishes taxes on national reconstruction to be applied during 1 year and regulates what to do with the respective incomes from those taxes. According to the diploma, in the cities of Maputo and Beira as well as in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane province, the tax amounts to 1,500 meticals. In Manica, Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Sofala provinces, with the exception of Beira city, the tax of national reconstruction for this year amounts to 10,000 meticals.

Another diploma establishes taxes for this year to be applied to self-employed people or to domestic employers. The table of minimum taxes ranges from 20,000 meticals to 250 contos in Maputo and Beira cities; it is lower in other cities. The highest taxes apply to the carpenter or cabinetmaker, seamstress or dressmaker, car mechanic, and appliance repair technician. The effective taxes will be established by the provincial governors and should not exceed by more than 100 percent the minimum values.

A dispatch from the finance Ministry announced that taxes were imposed on salaries, Section A. The taxes are 6 percent until a salary of 10,000 meticals and 15 percent over amounts exceeding that total. This tax applies to the salaries in January and over the next few months replaces the tax on national reconstruction Section A which has been abolished. Within the framework of the new fiscal laws, the invoicing of work done for international organizations and institutions must be made in a convertible currency.

Fares on domestic flights of the Mozambican airlines, LAM, will increase 200 percent from tomorrow. Thus, a fare from Maputo to Lichinga, Pemba,

or Nampula will cost 18,000 meticals whereas the existing price was 5,800 meticals. A fare from Maputo to Beira will cost 12,000 while one from Quelimane to Maputo will cost 13,700 meticals. A note from LAM on the new prices informs that the prices on international fairs and on domestic services on freight and mail will be posted by the LAM offices. These prices will be announced later.

A fixed price of 10 meticals was announced for the urban passenger transport and takes effect in Maputo from tomorrow. This new price excludes the Expresso bus. Until now the minimum price was 3.5 meticals. New tariffs were introduced in maritime and fluvial transports for passengers and freight in the urban and interurban services. Thus from tomorrow a fare from Maputo to Catembe rises from 4 to 17 meticals. The same price will be applied on the Marracunene-Macaneta and Chinde-Mitahone routes. The price of 30 meticals will be applied on the Maxixe-Inhambane, Quelimane-Ricamba, Nacala-Nacala-a-Velha, and Macuze-Sopinho routes. In the interurban services of the maritime and fluvial transports the new tariff is now 19 meticals per passenger/mile and 51 meticals per ton/mile.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROSPECTS FOR SALARY INCREASES

MB312002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The labor minister yesterday announced the new Mozambican salary structure. This is one of the first measures announced within the framework of the program for economic rehabilitation. The new salary policy adopts the principle that salary must correspond to production and productivity. It establishes that the best workers should receive more. Initially, salary increases will be inferior to increases forecasted for the cost of living.

The new salary policy establishes that a worker can receive more than double his present salary. In fact, depending on his level of production and productivity, a worker might receive awards, bonuses [preceding work in English], and a share of the profits earned by his enterprise at the end of the year. He could thus double his salary and increase his standard of living. For a clerk working for the state, later increases in salary depends on the reduction of expenses in his work place.

In the last few years, one of the consequences of declining production has been the loss of the real value of salaries, for example, the decrease in the worker's buying power. While production declined, the sums determined to pay the salaries increases. One of the consequences of this policy was that because of the small quantity of goods produced, a great slice of workers' salaries was captured by smugglers. This caused an excessive rise in prices in the parallel market. The unreasonable prices of the parallel market caused an artificial devaluation of the metical and a loss in workers' purchasing power.

The new salary policy announced yesterday must be seen in the context of the program of economic rehabilitation which demands the implementation of several other measures already announced. One conclusion we can now reach: the new salary policy places the management of the enterprises and the workers face to face with a new reality. Salaries will depend more than ever on production levels, productivity, implementation of an austerity policy, profits, and revenues. The new salary policy demands a new attitude

from managers and workers. It demands the end of attitudes like the one that dictates that the state must pay salaries. It demands a new dynamism in the search for solutions, better organization, and greater discipline.

The new salary policy, in addition to other measures being implemented for the reactivation of agriculture and industry, will contribute to production increases, a fundamental objective of the program of economic rehabilitation. When production increases, conditions will be created for an effective rise in salaries and, subsequently, in workers' living standards.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

TARIFF INCREASE FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS

MB010637 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] New tariffs for road, maritime, river, and air transportation and for water and electricity, surface and air mail, and telephone calls will come into effect tomorrow.

Road transport passengers for the Maputo urban areas will pay a single tariff of 10 meticals. This tariff is not applicable to express buses. The present minimal tariff is 3 meticals and 50 cents. New road transport tariffs for passengers and goods will come into effect throughout the country tomorrow. In the cities, passenger tariffs will be 1 metical and 80 cents per kilometer and 1 metical and 50 cents per kilometer in the suburbs. Good tariffs are based on tonnage and distance.

New tariffs for maritime and river transport services have been established for passenger and goods in urban and suburban areas. Accordingly, a Maputo-catembe ticket is raised from 4 to 17 meticals. The same tariff of 30 meticals is applicable to the Maxixe-inhambane, Quelimane-Ricamba, Nacala-nacala-a-velha, and Macuze-sopinho routes. The new tariff for suburban maritime and river transport services will be 19 meticals per passenger per mile and 51 meticals per ton per mile.

Air fares for Mozambique Airlines [LAM] domestic flights will be increased by over 200 percent. Accordingly, an air ticket from Maputo to Lichinga or Pemba and Nampula will cost 18,000 meticals. A Beira-maputo fare will cost 12,000 meticals, whereas the Quelimane-maputo fare will cost 13,700 meticals. A statement from LAM on the new fares says that new international tariffs for cargo and postal services will be displayed at LAM's terminals. These tariffs will be disclosed in due course.

Ministerial orders have introduced new water and electricity tariffs. Accordingly, the average cost of 1 cubic meter of water will be raised from 12 meticals and 50 cents to 52 meticals and 50 cents. The minimal domestic consumption is raised from 75 to 100 meticals, and the other tariffs will be raised by 100 percent. The general tariff, which is applicable to industrial, trade, and public consumers, is raised from 625 to 2,200 meticals per each 50 cubic meters per month. The ministerial order says that rules applicable to residential areas without water meters remain unchanged.

Domestic households served by low power grids now pay 7 meticals and 60 cents, and general consumers, served by the same grid, pay 18 meticals. The average electricity tariff from high power grids is raised to 8 meticals and 50 cents.

A statement from Mozambique Post Office says surface and air mail rates will be raised by 300 percent. Inland letters will cost 12 meticals and 50 cents. Letters to neighboring countries will cost 25 meticals, and 50 meticals to the rest of the world. These rates are per 20 grams. Previous minimal rates ranged from 4 to 16 meticals.

New telephone tariffs also come into effect tomorrow. Local calls will cost 7 meticals and 50 cents. Suburban calls per minute range from 30 to 112 meticals and 50 cents, depending on distance and time. Previously, suburban telephone calls ranged from 18 to 36 metical per minute. A statement from the Mozambique Telecommunications Enterprise also announces new telex rates. Urban services will cost 34 meticals per minute, and suburban calls will cost 100 meticals.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

PROVISIONS FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION DURING PRICE HIKES

MB311919 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] The measures just announced within the framework of the program of economic rehabilitation aim at correcting grave imbalances in the national economy and at stopping the decline in production over the last 5 years, bringing a subsequent decline in the people's standard of living, especially among the peasants. The moment is one of sacrifices and struggle. Improvement in the living standards must be gradual and depends basically on an increase in production. However, changes just announced should not be used as a pretext by some people to enrich themselves through speculation and black market dealing in goods, creating hardship for our working people. In these circumstances the National Commission of Prices and Salaries determines the following:

1. It is prohibited to increase prices of products in addition to the taxes imposed on products inventoried in the shops before 30 January 1987.
2. The increase in the process of products in the new supply system will only be allowed when duly authorized by the National Commission of Prices and Salaries. Price increase for other products will only be allowed when duly authorized by the Council of Ministers, National Commission of Prices and Salaries, and trade control bodies.
3. It is prohibited to increase prices of products in addition to the taxes imposed on the national imports before 30 January 1987, including stocks in the warehouses of producers or retailers, without authorization from trade control bodies.
4. Violation of provisions 1 and 3 will be punished under the terms of the law of the defense of economy as speculation.
5. The exception to the provisions 1 and 3 are those products for which free pricing has been approved.
6. Any refusal to sell products in the shops is prohibited; any violation of this will be considered hoarding and will be punished under the terms of the law of the defense of the economy.

7. The exception to the provision number six are those products considered strategic stocks [preceding word in English], which belong to the new supply system, or which will be sent to a predetermined consumer.

8. The unjustified closing of commercial enterprizes which sell to the public will be considered hoarding.

9. To guarantee the implementation of these provisions price control cabinets will work temporarily in the Ministries of Finance and Trade. All violations of these provisions must be reported appropriately. Violations should be reported to the following phone numbers: Ministry of Finance 28841; Ministry of Trade 25875.

Maputo, 31 January 1987.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

LAW ESTABLISHES TAX FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION

MB010526 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] The admission of patients to central and provincial hospitals, as well as to certain general and rural hospitals, is to be subject to the payment of a tax to be established by a joint statement from the ministers of health and finance, according to Law No. 4 of 1987 approved recently by the People's Assembly. The law, which will take effect on 1 March, establishes that the payment of an admission tax includes subsequent medical assistance, medicines, surgery, additional diagnostic exams, and other treatment, with the exception of dental prosthetics and spectacles. The measure seeks to ease the heavy burden the health sector represents to the state and allow the population to contribute their share in such a way that health units are able to become self-supporting.

Under the same law, businesses would pay for the admission of their workers and their families. Business owners, shareholders, and the self-employed will pay the tax themselves. Workers will repay a fixed percentage of the tax to their employers. State workers and those who have the right to have free medical assistance will not have to make this repayment.

Law No. 4 of 1987 also establishes the conditions under which this tax will not be paid. Pregnant women, house servants, veterans of the struggle for national liberation, blood donors, children younger than 18, and invalids will not pay this tax. For medical consultations, a tax will also be established through a joint statement from the ministers of health and finance.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

COMMENTARY STRESSES NEW ECONOMIC STRATEGY

MB021956 Maputo Domestic Services in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The set of economic measures recently announced should be seen in a wider context and in relation to the objectives we want to attain. None of these measures should be analyzed separately, without reference to the current political, economic and social context and to the problems that must be solved.

One of the objectives of these measures is to create a new mentality and a greater dynamism from the economic organs. Each economic unit should be profitable. This means that it should not be a burden, a source of losses; but it should be a source of wealth, an income-earning source. An economic unit may have the dimensions of a peasant family or of a large factory. It may be a family, cooperative, state joint venture or private unit. It may be an agricultural, livestock, industrial, commercial, or service enterprise. In any of these instances it is necessary that the elements that work in those economic units bear in mind that its efficiency depends on the production, on the services being rendered effectively.

It is in this context that the salary policy includes rules that strictly tie the salary to production. That is, salary level depends on the worker's production. In the same way the credit policy to be granted to the enterprises, the backing for private investments, and the fiscal policy are closely related to the real capacity of the existing or potential economic units.

Today the state, through the banking sector, really supports many enterprises. It is vital that this be reversed; that the enterprises feed and develop the national economy. This is a key point in the program of economic rehabilitation.

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CSO: 3400/945

PRICE INCREASES FOR FUEL, CEMENT ANNOUNCED

MB030749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] New retail prices of gasoline, paraffin, and diesel have been announced in Maputo and will come into force today. According to a communique issued by the Ministry of Industry and Power, the new prices are in accordance with a decision made by the Council of Ministers. The new prices of premium gasoline ranges from 120 meticals per liter in Maputo and Beira to 131 meticals and 20 cents in Songo, in Tete Province. Regular gasoline will cost 100 meticals per liter in Maputo and Beira, but will be slightly more expensive in other parts of the country. The price of paraffin ranges from 38 meticals and 50 cents per liter in Maputo and Beira to 51 meticals and 90 cents in Songo. Diesel will now cost 67 meticals and 40 cents per liter in Maputo and Beira, but will be slightly more expensive in other parts of the country.

As of yesterday the factory price of a 59-kg bag of cement will be 472 meticals and 50 cents. According to today's edition of NOTICIAS, a notice from the Ministry of Construction and Water indicates that the new price was set by the national salaries and prices commission. All Mozambique Cement factories will adopt this price. Factory prices for 1 ton of cement sold in bulk or in bags have also been altered and will now be 8,242 meticals and 50 cents and 9,450 meticals, respectively.

/12624

CSO: 3400/945

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHUNGO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

MB161455 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Mozambique's new economic recovery program demands hard work and a new attitude of the worker toward the program, so says the prime minister, Mario Machungo, in an interview published in today's edition of the Maputo daily newspaper, NOTICIAS. Mr Machungo says the new workers' attitude must be that of taking work as essential if one is to improve one's life. He says what will also help implement a correct workers' approach toward production should be the attitude of civil servants. Mr Machungo says civil servants who abuse their positions for personal gains at the expense of workers, should be severely punished.

The prime minister stresses that the new recovery program does not signify that Mozambique has a new philosophy of economy. He says the economic recovery program is, in fact, a decision of the Frelimo Party's fourth congress of 1983. What is happening now, continues Mr Machungo, is merely the definition of how to carry out sectorial policies from the main political and economic lines decided in the congress.

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CSO: 3400/30

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN SOFALA

MB131858 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Pretoria regime is a creator of war in Mozambique. This war is the main cause of the misery afflicting our people. Our people are engaged in this war's economic and military fronts. From Beira, Alberto Lavambe reports on the military situation.

[Lavambe] FPLM killed 55 armed bandits in operation carried out in Sofala Province's Marromeu District last year. These operations also resulted in the destruction of three bandit camps in the regions of (Benaze), (Barate), and Nhamife. An assortment of war materiel was captured from the enemy. Two armed bandits also were captured during that period. The captured war materiel includes: 30 AKM weapons, 21 82-mm mortar shells, 10 ammunition boxes, 41 AKM rifle magazines, and 2 [word indistinct] ammunition belts.

According to a source in Marromeu District, last year our armed forces freed more than 100 people living under the yoke of the armed bandits in that district.

Meanwhile, the FPLM forces stationed in Nhamatanda killed 11 armed bandits and captured 1 during operations carried out last month.

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CSO: 3400/30

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MALAWI DELEGATION MEETS MOZAMBIKAN OFFICIALS--A 12-man Malawi delegation returned home yesterday from Maputo where it had gone last Sunday for talks on transport with the Mozambican officials. The delegation, which comprised government officials, some members of the Malawi-Mozambique joint security committee, and officials of the Malawi Railways was led by the principal secretary in the ministry of external affairs. Speaking to the MALAWIAN NEWS AGENCY on arrival, the principal secretary said the talks in Maputo centered on the political agreement by the two countries to get the Nacala railway line functioning once more for the mutual benefit of the two countries. He said the meeting also expressed the need for the two countries to hold monthly discussions with the railway organization for the two countries to review problems in order to revitalize the Nacala line. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 87 MB] /12624

15 'BANDITS' KILLED IN NAMPULA--Mozambican army units stationed in northern Nampula Province killed 15 bandits of South Africa's MNR terrorist gang last Tuesday. Nine terrorists were killed during a clash with the army while attempting to attack the capital of Murrupula district. The other six bandits were killed in followup operations by the army. The Nampula military command earlier announced that during last month a total of 18 terrorists and 26 collaborators were killed during a number of army operations in five districts of the province. During the same period, the army destroyed four terrorist camps in Nampula and one camp just across the border with neighboring Zambezia Province. [Text] [Maputo in English to southernAfrica 1100 1 Feb 87 MB] /12624

JAPAN GRANT FOR FOOD PRODUCTION--Mozambique and Japan today signed an agreement of about \$9.5 million to help Mozambique increase its food production. The agreement was signed by the Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Yoshifumi Ito; and the Mozambican ambassador to this country, Comrade Rancisco Caetano Madeira, in Harare today. Speaking on the occasion, the Japanese ambassador said his country is deeply concerned about the economic development of Mozambique. Ambassador Yoshifumi Ito expressed the hope that the grant will go a long way in increasing cooperation between the two countries. For his part, the Mozambican ambassador thanked the government of Japan for the gesture, adding that the grant will be used for the development of the agricultural infrastructure and for buying food. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12624

MNR CLAIMS 300 DEAD--The Renamo movement in Mozambique claims to have killed about 300 troops, including 150 Zimbabweans and 21 Tanzanians, in heavy fighting last week. In a statement issued in Lisbon, Renamo said 129 Zimbabwean paratroopers were killed after their unit had been surrounded near Gorongosa in the central Beira Province. Other battles had taken place in the neighboring Zambezia District where three towns had been attacked, leaving about 70 Mozambicans and 21 Tanzanian troops dead. Renamo said it had also killed 37 government troops in a raid south of Zambezia. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

TALKS WITH UN DELEGATION--This morning UN Assistant Secretary General Abdulrahim Farah was received by President Joaquim Chissano. The Mozambican head of state was accompanied by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. Also this morning, Abdulrahim Farah was received by Prime Minister Mario Machungo, who briefed him on the situation of displaced Mozambicans and the issue of the miners to be repatriate by South Africa. This afternoon, the UN delegation will meet with the ministers of health and agriculture, Fernando Vaz and Joao Ferreira, respectively. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599 .

FRELIMO OFFICIALS TO BULGARIA--Fourteen Frelimo Party officials left Maputo today for Bulgaria, where they will train in the social sciences and social management academy of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The group will receive a special 5-month course in agriculture. They will tour agricultural and industrial units to gain information that may be applicable to the situation in Mozambique. This morning Georgi Borgov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, received the group in an informal meeting, during which they were briefed on the history of the country and on the present level of development. The 14 Frelimo Party officials come from provincial and district committees. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY GREETED--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has reiterated the desire to see Mozambique-Iran friendship and cooperation strengthened. The Mozambican head of state stressed this view in a message of congratulations to Syyed 'Ali Khamene'i, his Iranian counterpart, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. In a press conference in Maputo, (Ahmad Nacmeh), charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Maputo, disclosed that Mozambique will receive Iranian petroleum soon. According to that diplomat, who is quoted by AIM, Iran will supply petroleum to Mozambique on favorable terms. (Ahmad Nacmeh) reiterated Iran's support for Mozambique in its struggle against the armed bandits who are supported by South Africa. He added that his country will continue to cooperate with Mozambican people in various fields. The Iranian diplomat expressed the view that of the factors hindering greater Tehran support for Mozambique is the war between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for over 6 years. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/3

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER CALLS FOR WHITES ELECTION

MB051648 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek, 5 Feb (SAPA)--The leader of the SWA National Party [SWANP], Mr Kosie Pretorius, has challenged the minister of governmental affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge, to arrange an election for whites in the territory. In a statement today, the leader of the majority party among a whites in SWA/Namibia said Mr Mudge should let the electorate decide whether they still supported the policies of the SWANP, which controls the ethnic administration for whites.

Mr Pretorius was responding to an earlier statement by Mr Mudge, who is also leader of the opposition Republican Party, that the SWANP no longer provided leadership to its followers, particularly on the desegregation of exclusively-white schools in SWA/Namibia.

In the same statement, Mr Pretorius accepted an earlier challenge by Mr Mudge to participate in a panel discussion on local television with other political leaders in the Transitional Government on the schools issue. "I accept that Mr Mudge will now make the necessary arrangements (for the TV discussion)," Mr Pretorius said.

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CSO: 3400/28

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

CASUALTIES IN OSHAKATI BOMB BLAST--Windhoek, 6 Feb (SAPA)--A child was killed and two other civilians injured in a bomb blast outside Barclays Bank at Oshakati in Northern SWA/Namibia this afternoon, a police spokesman said in Windhoek. Initial details were sketchy but it was reported that damage was caused to the building and several cars parked outside. The area was cordoned off and extensive police investigations are under way. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 6 Feb 87] /9599

STATE SCHOOL BECOMES MULTIRACIAL--An English medium primary school in Swakopmund, Namibia is to open its doors to all races. It will be the territory's first all white state school to become multiracial. Brian Jones reports from Windhoek. [Jones] The decision was taken last night by the National Party controlled executive committee of the administration for whites which run schooling for white pupils in Namibia. The chairman of the white executive committee and leader of the National Party of South-West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the school would be able to admit pupils of other races this year. This would have to be done however, within certain guidelines which included factors such as a child's cultural background. The administration for whites is under pressure from the Namibian central government to open all its schools to other races, but the administration has said it is up to parents of each school to request its opening. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 87] /9599

OFFICERS DEAD IN SKIRMISH--There appears to be a massive upsurge in SWAPO activities in Namibia. Official figures say 235 SWAPO fighters have been killed so far this year and, in the latest incident, two Namibian soldiers were killed in a skirmish at the weekend. Brian Jones has the story. [Jones] Twenty-six-year-old Sergeant Christiaan Lourens Fourie and 21-year-old Constable Ryk Rudolf Erasmus, both from Namibia, were members of the controversial police counterinsurgency unit formally known as Koevoet [Crowbar]. The police spokesman said he had no information about SWAPO casualties in the skirmish. He gave no details about where the skirmish took place, but a Windhoek newspaper reported this morning it had occurred near Eenhana in Ovamboland, close to the Angolan border. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/28

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

WOMAN ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED RETURNED HOME--The woman who was kidnapped from Swaziland allegedly by South African forces last November is back home. Grace Cele who works for the unitarian services of Canada returned to her home last night. No further details of her return are immediately available. Mrs Cele was snatched from her Mbabane home at the same time that four others, including two Swiss nationals and an alleged ANC activist, were kidnapped from Swaziland. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Feb 87]
/9599

CSO: 3400/26

MUSEVINI ASSESSES FIRST YEAR OF GOVERNMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jan 87 pp 4, 5, & 11

[Interview with Yoweri Museveni b Reu Omoro in Mbale; no date given]

[Text]

Q: — Are you aware that the high rate of inflation in the country is hurting the common Ugandan? A daily meal in Kampala consumes the monthly wage of an average worker. Part of the problem seems to be the high government taxes.

A: — Yes, I know that the cost of living is very high. I know that. On the 26th (today) I'll be giving you the figures why. Because the decline of the economy has been going on for the last 16 years. Since 1970 the economy has been going down.

When you look at the foreign exchange earnings — we earn now \$400 million from coffee — no other commodity is being sold outside. From that \$400 million, we have to pay an external debt of \$200 million.

We have to earmark \$80 million for petroleum and petroleum products. We spend \$50 million on sugar imports alone.

So I am not surprised that the situation is what it is. I know why and you know why. Therefore, the more important thing is not so much to lament the situation. It was brought about by those who used to be in charge of our affairs.

Raging inflation

We inherited it. The only thing you can accuse us of is that we were so audacious as to remove these creators of this situation and to inherit it. We are sure we can reverse this situation. It will

take some time. But we have taken measures which we feel will reverse the situation in the next two years.

As far as the cost of living is concerned, the situation will improve this year because we are going to alleviate the shortage of essential commodities, a shortage which erodes the earning power of the worker. When more of the essential commodities are available it means the prices will go down.

We raised rates because all the rates which were there had been rendered meaningless by inflation. If you used to charge, let me say, Sh1,000 for a licence, now, with the inflation raging for the last 16 years, Sh1,000 is no longer meaningful at all. Even the mere, collecting Sh1,000 will be more expensive than the money you end up collecting.

You see, once people damage their country with bad politics they must accept the consequences. These are the consequences of the bad politics which the Ugandas political leaders and, to some extent, Ugandans themselves have accepted for the past 16 years.

So we had to raise the rates to cope with inflation. We had also to raise the rates to cope with the budget deficit. It is very huge. Something like Sh400 billion. I will give you the figures on the 26th.

In other words, what I am saying is that I know it and I am not surprised. But if you are asking whether it can be reversed, yes it can be reversed. And it is going to be reversed.

Q: — Soon after the NRM came to power, there was an international outcry about children who had been recruited into the army. Can you tell us how many of these have gone back to school and where these schools are?

A: — I don't have the figures, but they must be in their hundreds. They are in army schools. These are schools in the barracks. They were damaged in part, but they are there. These are the ones they are using.

And, of course, I don't accept your works that they have gone back to school. Some of them have never been to school. The people over the world who always talk about these children should realise we rescued them from the villages. There are millions of other children there even now with nobody to look after them.

Fortunately for these children, we were operating in an area where they happened to be and they joined us. Some had lost their parents, some had nothing useful to do at home, so they joined us. And we have educated them.

Even their participation in the struggle is some form of education. They can now speak Swahili. They know how to read and write, and now, if you add to this the formal education which we are going to give them, they will be useful citizens.

But we refused the International Red Cross Committee the permission they wanted to come to give the children some education for us. We said we can educate them ourselves.

Q: — I think these people were concerned about the children continuing to live in a military environment. Why did you choose to put them in a military environment rather than in ordinary schools? And what will be their future after they finish their studies?

A: — They are our children. They are children of the army. So they will be doing the ordinary curriculum and also the military curriculum. They will get military training.

In England you have got cadet schools, don't you? Ours started at an earlier age because of circumstances. If I had had the time to plan it more carefully I would have set an age limit.

But since they are there they are there. And, by the way, these children will feel quite deprived if they were removed or told they are no longer in the army. They are quite proud of it.

These people in Europe concerned about these children, do they mean children in Europe do not play with guns, do not belong to the cadets, do not belong to the Boy Scout movement?

What are all these? Are they not all para-military? Are they not? They are disciplined groups. In any case, if you want to help Ugandan children we have got millions. We are not short of children who don't have help.

These (in the army) we have already helped, so leave them alone. Help those who don't have anybody to help them. They are plenty. I can even raise a million with no fathers, no education, helpless children, naked, half-naked, what-have-you.

Q: — What is happening in the northern part of Uganda?

A: — The situation in the north is excellent. I am just coming from there. We defeated these chaps in January, as you all know. They ran to the Sudan, then somehow the Sudanese Government allowed them to come back with arms in August.

They raided us...it is along story. Their aim was to capture towns — Gulu, Kitgum, and other small trading centres where we had small units.

The raids went on for some time. In September, there was a mistake by one of our units, known as the 35th Battalion, which we had originally organised from UFM (Uganda Freedom Movement) fellows.

It was at a place called Namukola, to the east of Kitgum. Some of those fellows collaborated with the enemy and abandoned their weapons. We

did not react immediately. We waited till they came to Kitgum and we destroyed them.

We thought they were stupid so we allowed them to come and attack us. There we launched an offensive to clear them out of places like Namukola, Kitgum, Matidi and others.

The problem is that the border with the Sudan is near, about 25 miles away, and it is open so anyone can walk in and out. When we controlled the trading centres, east of Kitgum, they wanted to cut off our forces.

They shifted south-east of Kitgum. We shifted forces also. On Christmas Day they attacked one of our units at a place called Pachur. They were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Faced with persistent defeats since August, they resorted to mysticism. A woman by the name of Alice Lakwen came up and told them: "You see, you are being defeated because they were not performing ceremonies, witchcraft and so on".

She said: "If you slaughter goats and tie your hands this and that way, and use this magic, bullets will not penetrate your bodies."

This was a desperate move on their part to maintain the morale of their soldiers. It happened in the Maji Maji rebellion in Tanzania against the Germans and in the Mlele rebellion in Zaïre.

Even in our own situation, when we were in Luwero, primitive doctors would always come up to tell me the war was dragging on because we had not performed ceremonies. I did not take them seriously.

They could come and slaughter goats and perform ceremonies, but I would tell my soldiers not to believe these chaps. I combatted it deliberately in our movement. That is why it succeeded.

But these chaps believed it and Lakwena became the priestess of this group. So Last Wednesday (January 14).

They attacked us at a place called Corner Kilak, 20 miles south of Kitgum. They came in, wild, singing and shouting. Our people massacred those chaps.

In the morning they killed 202 — the dead bodies we counted physically. In the afternoon, our people also relaxed, but partly because our people are also not immune to this belief in witchcraft, though we were combatting it.

When they came back in the afternoon, our soldiers panicked. These people penetrated part of the defence. And that caused confusion. So our forces withdrew

three miles south of the position and re-established their defence there. They then reorganised them. We were more in number than that particular group, which had about 3,000 men.

This gave us a very good chance because they exposed themselves. So on Sunday we surrounded them and massacred them. We massacred them very badly. We have already counted 350 bodies. We captured 900 guns and other weapons.

They had gathered together, saying they wanted to go and capture Kampala. They are just empty heads. One of the people confirmed killed is a chap called Eric Odwar. He was one of the biggest so-called commanders, one of the leaders. The priestess may also have died. There is a woman's body we cannot identify.

It was a big blow for them. This week alone we have captured over 1,000 rifles and other weapons from them. Not from a store, but from the people. Not an easy job.

Q: What do you feel the role of your army is likely to be this coming year?

A: — Our role is still to wipe out our insecurity because we have now destroyed these groups in the north, this Lakwena woman has helped us by bringing them together. She did us a favour.

I am not saying they are all finished. There are other groups. But it would be difficult to recover from this blow. In any case, we now have a very big force there which can hunt down these small groups.

This Eric Odwar was not the worst element in that gang and I am very sorry myself that he has died. There are all sorts of opportunists who use these poor chaps... foreign interests it is sad.

But we are going to stop this weakness. We are going to wipe out all sorts of weaknesses in our country to make it cohesive. If we have to eliminate these by force, we will do it.

These chaps are being exploited. Like this Eric Odwar ... he was being exploited. He was in the Sudan. He came back two weeks ago. He managed to get a few guns in the Sudan. Now I don't know whether he got it from officials or whom.

And he came with them with the idea that he was going to capture power. Very stupid ideas. He is being used. Foreign interests want to keep brewing trouble in Uganda.

We've paid up

For as long as there is trouble in Uganda we remain weak. Then we can continue begging this big man, and that big man. But this is not going to happen.

Q: When is the government going to import enough hoes and other farm inputs so that farmers can produce enough?

A: These are being imported. They are on the way. We have imported seven million hoes from China. They are arriving in batches of 300,000. They were supposed to come last year. But my Minister for Commerce, Mr Evaristo Nanzi, refused to import the hoes. It is only after he was removed that the actual papers were finalised.

We are in the process of importing tractors. We want every two gombololas to have one import trucks by April. Also we would import trucks, which are very important. We are going to import several hundred trucks. We have already paid for them.

Q: You talked about foreign interests involved in the rebellion in the north. Are these tribal?

A: There is no tribal aspect. One of the commanders I promoted yesterday for heroic action is an Acholi. Those who were hoping to use tribalism will have to look for another card. Tribalism is not going to work with NRA.

All these traitors we are arresting or destroying are going along that line. Africa has been hurt by all these so-called tribes.

They are being used as weapons in the hands of those who want to keep us weak.

And we in National Resistance Movement have been against it and have waged a long deliberate war against it. So much so that when we went to the bush, these bankrupt elements tried to use it to weaken our force. And whoever tries it is knocked off. Tribalism is not going to work with us.

The question of foreign forces does not worry me. If they want they can intervene and back whoever they want to back. And we will deal with him like we have dealt with Odwar. So it is not my business to beg these foreign forces not to intervene. If they want they can intervene.

After all, it is not for the foreign forces to guard Uganda's borders. It is for us to guard those borders. I will not waste my time moaning and beseeching the foreign forces from intervening. Let them intervene if they want. We are going to organise against them.

Q: Do you believe that Ugandans abroad are organising against your Government?

A: Yes. Definitely. Olara Otunnu, Obote, Peter Otai, chaps in Nairobi like Wilson Okwenje. Tito Okello is not involved in this. Basilio is, but I am told he is sick, yet he is also trying. There are other opportunists like Omwony Ojwok. Edward Rugumayo is also trying to flirt with them.

Q: You have been in office now for almost a year. What are you proud of as your achievement? What do you think you would have done a lot better?

A: The most important thing is security in the southern and eastern areas. There is complete security. People are completely relaxed. They feel secure.

On commodities

We have other things, like restoring the airline, and individual projects. But we think we would have done better, for instance on commodities.

Although we had a difficult situation, if our officials had been dedicated and followed up our projects of acquiring commodities, the situation would have improved even more.

They have been trying to frustrate us on that line. They have been resisting barter trade. They did not like the idea when we brought it up. They have been resisting. As a result some things have been delayed. But these are small points.

Strategically, the situation is excellent, even for the economy. We used the year for the analysis of the economy and projects, and for discussions with bodies such as the IMF, the World Bank, and I think now we are getting closer to an understarling with these bodies. And we have more clarity in our own minds. So 1986 was not wasted at all.

Q: In what areas are you likely to have new policy directives as you move into your second year in office?

A: We are working out the investment plan. It is supposed to be finalised and that will be the biggest single policy issue we shall have resolved. The rest is consolidation of security and so on.

Q: What measures do you plan for strengthening the Ugandan shilling? Currently, KSh100 fetches more than US\$60,000.

A: I know. But what determines the strength of a currency are the commodities available in that economy. In order to strengthen the currency we will have, first of all, to provide these

commodities and take other measures. It will definitely improve.

Fortunately, the economy of Uganda is sound because of its agriculture. And we are very frugal. We save all our foreign exchange. That is why we are able, for instance, to equip our army with weapons and other things.

The airline has been restored with our own money. Mulago Hospital has been rehabilitated in part and with our money. There are factories like Nytil Textiles and others. We have something else to boast about. We are current in our debt repayment. We are very proud of that.

In addition to debt repayment, we are able to save a little money to do one or two things here and there - Uganda blankets - with our own money. We have not got any aid as yet. With clarity of mind and frugality on our side, I think, we can manage.

And if we improve our foreign exchange earning capacity by exporting other crops than just coffee, which is going to happen this year, things will be okay.

Q: You have been advocating the barter system. How many countries have you reached agreements with?

A: Many countries. The only problem now is that we don't have any commodities to barter. And some of our own people are playing games and not clinching some of the deals.

We have concluded a deal with Cuba for sugar and pharmaceuticals, with Egypt on salt and pharmaceuticals, and other things, with Libya for oil, with Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia.

Now I am talking with General Motors of America, we are discussing with Italy. The list is inexhaustible. Our problem is cadreship. We don't have fellows who know what they are doing. This is a big problem.

We have people who can fight. But there are certain things like the economy where we need other chaps and those who are there are not equal to the job. Many of them are not.

So we are combating that problem, trying to have cadres capable of running the economy. But we don't have things to barter. We need more things, more crops.

Q: What do you think about the missionary activities in Uganda?

A: They are all right. Me, I am not a churchman, and I don't bother myself with that side.

Q: Some of them claim to have very close links with the NRM.

A: That is impossible. We are not priests. They are priests. They are talking about life after here. For us we are fighting criminals here. So what is the point of conflict? If they are claiming so then they are not serious.

Only one occasion in the north did they have communication radios. So we said: "No, you can't use communication radios of your own. If you want to send messages you send them through the army. If you have got genuine messages about God, there is no secret, we can send a message for you."

If they thought that was ungodly, and felt we were stopping them from talking about God then I am amazed because that is the only time I have ever heard about that kind of thing. We said we have army radios. "You write the message in English then we will send it to NRA headquarters and they will give it to whoever you want, even if it is the Italian embassy."

After all, it is a free service. We don't interfere with religious affairs. We don't think religious affairs are state matters. But if religion interferes with state matters then we must act.

Q: There have been reports of the NRA carrying out a scotched-earth policy in the north, and of drunk soldiers harassing and even robbing civilians. What would you say to that?

A: I don't think we are destroying people's crops. We may be destroying rebel stores. About drinking, yes there have been some trouble. We have been trying to stop our soldiers and officers from drinking in public places. We have dismissed some. We have imprisoned others. But they are still drinking. That is true.

We killed many

About robberies, it is difficult to say. The situation is confused. We have so many guns around. Some of them would take advantage of like in Gulu, where there are so many soldiers. A lot of them are armed all the time. There may be a possibility of indiscipline here and there.

Q: There are reports that some soldiers are killing civilians.

A: No, I don't think that is true. We never kill civilians. If civilians are mixed up with these people, that may happen. I remember a case when soldiers were fired on from the compound of someone

whom I know. Our people fired back and 16 civilians died in that incident. In that kind of situation it is possible.

But to say the army can go out deliberately to kill civilians, that is impossible. When it has happened we have arrested the people concerned.

Q: You mentioned a little while ago some people trying to overthrow your government and said some of them are based in Nairobi. Have you taken up the matter with Kenyan authorities and what have been their reaction?

A: I have taken it up with them and they have promised me that they will throw these chaps out. If they haven't it is because they have their own reasons.

What I want you to note is that we shall guard our own borders. We don't depend on neighbouring governments to guard the borders for us.

But, for the sake of good neighbourliness, it would be better if we didn't have to be angry over this issue of criminals here going to Nairobi or to some other place. But we shall guard our borders.

Q: Will you comment on the situation in Karamoja?

A: Excellent. We gave the cattle rustlers a bloody nose. They have now scattered. We have a lot of security in Teso and south Karamoja now. We have two groups of cattle raiders running around. But we are chasing them.

In Karamoja they are law abiding people. Elders are tired of rustlers and are law-abiding. The women are tired of cattle raiding because they are losing husbands. The educated people, including primary school teachers and other enlightened people, are against cattle raiding.

So the only people for cattle raiding are the armed robbers who are mainly young people who want to get rich quickly. By the end of this year, there will be little problem of insecurity there.

Q: There have been reports that your soldiers torture prisoners. Can you comment on that?

A: I don't know about this torture business. I have educated myself on many things but on that one I have not known the boundary between what is torture and what isn't torture. I know they tie these people when they catch them. They tie their hands backwards. I am now being told that is torture.

It is the traditional method here. In Europe they tie you with hand cuffs. They were brought by Europeans here. We don't have electric shock equipment here. We don't have things to remove nails. All those things we hear of in Europe we don't have them here.

Q: In the past regimes the rule of law more or less collapsed. How far have you gone into re-establishing the rule of law?

A: I think there is a reasonable degree of security in these areas, which have not been disturbed. Even in the areas which have been disturbed people are living cordially with the security forces. In areas like Gulu people are living peacefully. There is scrupulous respect of human rights.

Generally speaking — bearing in mind we have a new structure in the place of what has been destroyed and that we don't have enough vehicles and the necessary tools of maintaining security for everybody — I think the situation is excellent.

Q: Reading the papers, there seem to be a conflict between the police and the army about who should have what rights and whether the army should wield power over the courts. What would you say to that?

A: There is some controversy about that. The soldiers feel that the police are not serious with the criminal elements and that they are corrupt. That is a healthy contradiction. I don't think it is bad that someone insists that criminals be punished.

Criminals have been getting away with crimes. For so many years in Uganda the army was the one letting off criminals. Now it is the one insisting that criminals be punished. It is very good for Uganda. It is a very good thing.

And if it is an argument between the army and the police, one saying that you must be more vigorous in dealing with criminals, that is all right. I see nothing wrong with that.

Q: Isn't it possible that the army may be trying to play the police, the prosecutor and the judge?

A: No, no. The army is not the judge. It is the police, yes, because the police force was wiped out by all these problems. We now have only about 3,000. So it is undermanned. The army had to come in. It happened in all countries, there is a time when the army assumes the duty of internal security.

A lot of money

But we are not judges. The army has never sat as a judge in any case. But the soldiers insist that cases, especially of robbers and murderers, should be prosecuted — that they should not be let off.

Q: Do you intend to give back the police its powers?

A: Yes. We are now training a new police force. Once it is adequate it will assume all the duties. The army will be happy to leave all this. But for now a lot of people will suffer if the army moved out of maintaining security.

Q: When is the new currency going to be introduced? And how effective is it likely to be compared with the present currency?

A: You will not need a lot of money when the new currency comes into effect. But I will not give you any details because then I will defeat the purpose of the exercise. You will see it. You just wait.

Q: When the war in the north is over what will you do with the army?

A: We will produce and wait for future wars. The size of our army will be determined by those who make war against us.

Q: Are you not worried that the army will create problems for you?

A: If they overthrow me I will go home and do my work. I have got my land to till. But we shall use them for production, to produce cotton. We have already started.

We have huge farms in Luwero, Tororo and in the north. We expect to earn \$40 million in hard currency from the farms.

Q: What are you doing to rehabilitate former soldiers who could easily fall prey to opportunists?

A: We have rehabilitation programmes in which we will assist the former soldiers to settle, give them help and agricultural machinery. You can't say whoever has been a soldier should always remain in the army.

A: Have you had much success in combating smuggling?

A: Yes. Smuggling has somewhat declined. It is not as much as it used to be. I have no figures, but I know for instance that we have fulfilled our coffee quota. I think we were supposed to take 2.6 million bags.

By last October, when they enumerated the system, we had already taken out 2.4 million bags, and we still had more in stock, though we only came in in January. That means smuggling has declined.

Q: Peasants are having problems trying to sell their produce in neighbouring districts. They can't pass through roadblocks, yet the organisations supposed to buy the produce are not doing so and it ends up rotting.

A: I am very infuriated by that. I think these people are not buying the crops of peasants. But there are two problems. One is transport, which we are going to resolve.

The other one is crop financing. The banks have not been giving enough credit to buying agencies. That one we are also going to resolve. The other is just that the officials are not serious. That one will need a lot of pushing around and threatening.

/13104

CSO: 3400/31

NRM TO EMPHASIZE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 87 p 20

[Article by Peter Nsubuga]

[Text]

Uganda has considerable potential for development of its agricultural resources. The country is generally well endowed with good land and this, coupled with favourable attributes — productive soil, ample rainfall, water reservoirs in many lakes, rivers and swamps, diversified ecological zone — provide a suitable basis for the promotion of different types of agricultural enterprises.

However, in the last two decades, all these potential had been wasted due to continued atrocities that forced hundreds of thousands of Ugandans — mostly the farmers in the rural areas — to abandon them due to insecurity in their areas.

Since the NRM government came to power a year ago, Ugandans have returned to their areas to resume their agricultural activities. It is well known that in Uganda, agriculture plays a dominant role in the country's economy.

In view of this therefore, the NRM government recently set up a census to establish the exact role of agriculture in the country's development.

It was established that agriculture contributes 56 per cent of GDP, 96 per cent of the country's total export earnings and provides income to as many as 93 per cent of the total population.

It is interesting to note that most of the agricultural activities take place in the small-holder sector comprising the 14 million people while the overall

agricultural exports account for 60 per cent of government tax revenue.

Given the above scenario therefore, the NRM government is working on a two-fold policy package that will stand out clearly to be adopted to increase production especially of non-traditional export crops such as maize, beans, soya and so on.

The packages include (a) Productivity policy package — this includes adaptive research, extension services and input supply. The second package — incentive policy package — include pricing, marketing storage and transport.

The government further believes that in order to increase production research is a must and needs to be funded properly and on a programme basis with effective inter-links between research efforts and extension system and farm community on the other.

Focus on research will be on crop improvement; plant and animal health; seed production; food science, nutrition and research and economics of farm mechanisation.

It is also the NRM government's contention that improved labour saving technologies are needed to provide farmers with higher per capital income. This however requires inputs in three areas namely expanded and more effective research and extension of technological improvements; increased use of tools, implements and agro-chemicals input and above all improved distribution system.

Under the wise leadership of President Yoweri Museveni, the government economic and financial policies and strategies are being designed towards *inter alia*, modernising the agricultural sector so as to increase production and productivity.

Agriculturalists in Uganda who are prepared to assist the NRM government in all its agricultural improvements, believe that the introduction of improved technologies including the use of improved seeds, better farm implements and agro-chemicals are so vital in promoting agricultural production.

The Ministry of Agriculture, based in Entebbe, has already established a credit scheme to enable farmers to have access to investible funds for raising production. Under this scheme more money will be required for research on food production and more investible funds will be spent in food harvesting and storage techniques to reduce post harvest losses.

The Ministry has also set up a concrete plan known as "Strategy of the Investment Plan 1986/87 to 1990" to activate various sectors of the economy to attain higher production per capita.

The main thrust of the investment plan is to develop the agricultural sector which constitutes the base of Uganda's economy by applying methods of scientific husbandry and technology appropriate to respective crop, size of operation and resources.

One can rightly say that one of the most achievements the NRM,

government has made in agricultural sector is the new venture known as the Uganda Agricultural Finance Agency (UAFA).

A financial agricultural agency, UAFA will mould itself as a progressive development finance institution to facilitate innovation and adoption of scientific farm practice, education of farmers to increase agricultural production in the country.

Set up with a substantial capital base, the institution will have access to the money market to facilitate transfer of funds from the banking system to the farm credit system thereby providing a viable lending base to the farmers.

The NRM government believes that in order for the new institution to have recourse to financial resources and expertise of the banking system as a whole, it should be a joint venture for all commercial banks and other interested organisations.

Among other objectives, the UAFA will also aim at the extension of credit facilities to small farmers on sound and businesslike lines.

Arrangements have already been made that the bank of Uganda through its guaranteed scheme will guarantee 75 per cent of the possible default by the small farmers under the loan system. The small farmers will not be required to produce security against loans advanced to them.

The planning of integrated zonal programmes emphasises development of a farm as a whole — its land, crops, livestock, water, forestry, soil and the farmer and his family — in short improvement of rural life.

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CSO: 3400/31

ZAMBIA

PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES IMF POLICY

MB170620 Dakar PANA in English 1841 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Lusaka, 16 Feb (ZANA/PANA)--Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane today called on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to re-examine their lending policies and critically appraise their re-adjustment programmes for developing countries.

He also urged the international community to give serious thought to the cancellation of some debts of developing countries.

The International Monetary Fund, he said, should seriously consider making its credit terms more favourable if developing countries are to achieve the objectives of their re-adjustment programmes.

The premier was speaking when he officially opened as ECA/MULPOC [Multinational Operational Centre for the Programming and Execution of Projects] high level seminar on structural adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr Musokotwane said although the developing countries accept the need for policy reform leading to structural [words indistinct] people because of the critically short time in which they are applied and expected to yield desired results.

He pointed out that the economic problems of Sub-Saharan Africa countries are of structural nature and require fundamental long term policy measures which have due regard for the human element.

He stressed that over-enthusiastic approaches to reform programmes would lead to dire political and social consequences which might delay or even reverse the adjustment efforts.

There is need to be mindful of the organic linkages between economics and politics which are at the core of the restructuring process.

It would be unfortunate for the IMF and World Bank to employ economic policies as tools which would destroy the ideologies designed to help build developing countries, Mr Musokotwane added.

He called on the IMF and World Bank to monitor the economic policies of industrial countries more closely and mediate by encouraging and enabling the flow of financial and other resources in adequate amounts rather than concentrating on policy measures of developing countries alone.

Mr Musokotwane said there is need for continued support of the international community in the form of enhanced flows of donor assistance and quick concessional loans.

The international community, he said, should give serious thought to the cancellation of some debts of developing countries because it will be difficult for the re-adjustment process to succeed against the environment of their larger debt burdens.

He observed the debt re-scheduling on significantly better terms and cancellation of some of the debts would assist developing countries towards true and more permanent economic recovery.

Mr Musokotwane described the IMF credit terms as very difficult to fulfill because many countries have tended to fall into arrears on repayments and the suspension of drawing rights only aggravates the balance of payments problems.

He called on the fund to take a keen interest in the difficult task of institutional reform required to make the adjustment process effective where appropriate loan funds should be available to support such reforms. Mr Musokotwane said the IMF should also review its lending conditions in view of the difficulties of the poorest countries in securing access to its resources and the consequent effects on the distribution of incomes.

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CSO: 3400/26

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AID SOUGHT FROM EEC--President Kaunda has asked the European Economic Community to help the country improve its transport sector. The president said racist South Africa was set on destroying important infrastructure like roads and railways in southern Africa so that the independent countries would continue to depend on her routes. He told the EEC vice president, Lorenzo Natali, at State House that southern Africa is going through grave difficulties (?brought about) by underdevelopment and South Africa's policy of destabilization. Mr Natali has been attending the annual delegation in Botswana of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. [as heard] [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Feb 87 MB] /6662

WESTERN FUNDS FOR RAILROAD UPGRADE--Western donors today assured the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, TAZARA, of additional funds to rehabilitate the railway line to serve countries in east, central, and southern Africa. TAZARA board of directors chairman Comrade Medison Nyoni told reporters at the end of a 2-day meeting in Dar es Salaam that the donors' response to the TAZARA's emergency needs has been positive and encouraging. TAZARA needs more than \$129,000 in emergency traffic requirements from the landlocked east, central, and southern African states. This state has been necessitated by the diversion of cargo from South African port to the Dar es Salaam port. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Feb 87] /9599

MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES FLEE INTO CHADIZA--The number of Mozambican refugees who are fleeing from rebel attacks in that country's eastern province has now scaled up to more than 29,000. Provincial member of the Central Committee, Comrade Chibesa Kankasa, said today that the fleeing refugees are now camped in Katete, Chadiza, and (Tovezas), where they are being looked after by a Red Cross society in conjunction with district authorities. Comrade Kankasa blamed the racist South Africa for its destabilization policies which had caused the problems Mozambique and other Frontline states are currently facing. Last week, it was reported that 4,766 Mozambican refugees, who included government officials, had arrived in Chidiza running away from the harassment of bandits. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/26

IRAN SAID READY TO PROVIDE OIL ADVISERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

IRANIAN oil experts could soon be arriving in Zimbabwe to begin preliminary studies on the construction of a new oil refinery at Mutare.

The Iranian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Farhad Shahabi, last week told the *Gazette*: "We have communicated the views of the Zimbabwe Government with regard to the new refinery. When a response has been obtained from Teheran, and approval obtained from the Zimbabwe Government, the date for their arrival should be set for the very near future.

"The Ministry of Oil in Teheran has communicated to us its readiness for the dispatch of a technical delegation to study the situation at the old refinery, and also plans for the new refinery as set by the Zimbabwe Government," he said.

US\$400 MILLION

The cost of building a new refinery to process light and heavy

crude oil has been estimated at about US\$400 million, of which about 10% has been pledged by Iran. However, this amount is still to be approved by the Iranian Parliament, said Mr Chahabi.

The Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, last year said that the government had decided to build a new multi-purpose oil refinery at Feruka to process light, heavy, and any crude oil for Zimbabwe and neighbouring states.

The old refinery, constructed during the 1960s and opened in 1964, could not be rehabilitated, said Mr Kangai. The refinery itself has been mothballed since, but its storage tanks have been used for the refined fuels pumped through the pipeline from Beira, particularly since extensive damage was suffered by the storage facilities in Beira inflicted by South African-sponsored dissidents.

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CSO: 3400/946

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY BETWEEN ROMANIA, IDC FOR SHEET GLASS PROJECT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS between the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), and Centrala Masini Textile (CMT), a parastatal of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade, for the implementation of a \$30 million sheet glass project at Kadoma are now at an advanced stage.

The project will be financed from equity and IDC commercial loans. In the initial years of operation, it is estimated the plant will produce 6 500 tonnes of sheet glass per year.

The projects controller of the IDC, Dr M C Goromonzi, this week told the *Gazette*: "We are at the moment negotiating the contract of implementation with the Romanians.

BUILT-IN CAPACITY

"The project will be 80% based on indigenous raw materials, such as dolomite, limestone, feldspar and silica sand, which are locally available. This is a project that will go a long way to improve the housing and construction industry in Zimbabwe. The plant we will build also has a built-in capacity to take care of what export markets may arise," he said.

The project will employ a total of 177 people, and will represent foreign exchange savings of \$2 million per year. In addition to taking "some equity" in the project, the Romanians will also offer technical assistance, said Dr Goromonzi.

Meanwhile, four other projects investigated by the IDC are well on course, including the \$250 million Chisumbanje sugar/ethanol project, which is now awaiting government approval.

Following the completion of a feasibility study early last year by a team of overseas consultants, the IDC made its recommendations to the government on the project, said Dr Goromonzi.

International tenders have now been invited for the chemical pulp and paper project, and these are expected at the end of March. "It is our hope that immediately after the tenders come in, we will be able to appraise the project, and hopefully choose a main contractor for the implementation stage.

"I must emphasise that this project is very much on course, and it is going ahead as was originally planned. There is no intention to abandon the project at all," he said.

On the liquid packaging project, Dr Goromonzi said: "It is an attempt to produce a unitary packaging system into the country.

However, that project itself depends on the local existence of chemical pulp. The liquid board, which is the raw material for this packaging, must be available locally.

PRESERVATION

"But basically, the whole idea of the liquid packaging project is to have a packaging that can preserve milk, fruit juices, and other liquids for a longer period of time without refrigeration, and thus improve the distribution of these products in the rural areas as well as open up possible export markets for various dairy products."

The upgrading of personnel skills at the Zimbabwe Glass Industries (Zimglass) plant in Gweru is continuing, with the training of Zimglass staff at Gweru and in Britain. This programme is being undertaken with Rockware International of Britain, said Dr Goromonzi.

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CSO: 3400/945

ZIMBABWE

INFORMATION MINISTER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE

MB071328 Dakar PANA in English 1215 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 7 Feb (SHIHATA/PANA)--Zimbabwe has reiterated that it will not allow the self-style National Resistance Movement (MNR) to take over power in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's minister for information and telecommunications, Nathan Shamuyarira, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Zimbabwe will never allow the Frelimo Government to be toppled by the South African-backed MNR bandits. We don't want to see the Frelimo government fall because in Zimbabwe we will be threatened, he stressed.

Shamuyarira, who was speaking at the University of Dar es Salaam where he taught for many years before the independence of Zimbabwe, said the major priority of Zimbabwe and other frontline countries was to flush out the MNR in Mozambique. The minister said if the MNR were allowed to assume power in Mozambique this would pose a threat to all the Frontline States from the South African regime.

Shamuyarira, who was giving a public talk on the "Struggle in Southern Africa After the Death of Samora Machel," noted that there was now a growing military confrontation in Southern Africa between South Africa and its henchmen and the forces of liberation. He blamed the United States and Britain for their continued support to the racist regime and bandit groupings in the region.

Referring to the tragic death of Samora Machel, the Zimbabwean minister accused Pretoria of having a hand in the plane accident which killed the late president last October. He said evidence by the international commission of enquiry formed to investigate into the circumstances leading to the plane crash has indicated that racist South Africa was involved. "Although there is no evidence that the plane was shot at, there is evidence that the plane was technically sabotaged by South Africa," he said. He said a few minutes before the plane was to land at Maputo airport, communications between the pilot and the airport control tower broke down, indicating that there was jamming of the control tower by South Africa. He added that even the evidence

after the incidence arising from the behaviour of the South African officials at the crash scene indicated Pretoria's involvement.

[Words indistinct] The question of sanctions against South Africa, the minister, who was here to attend the ruling party (CCM) [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] celebrations said sanctions would be effective if they were imposed [passage indistinct] if some countries continued to collaborate with the racists.

Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe was now looking (?for) alternative routes for its goods in anticipation of South African retaliation against the country after the imposition of sanctions.

He praised the people of South Africa, particularly the youth, for their high level of political consciousness which, he said, was an important factor in the struggle against apartheid.

/6662

CSO: 3400/4

ZIMBABWE

BANANA CONFIRMS INTENTION TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

MB131813 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says Zimbabwe will continue to coordinate and plan with other nations the implementation of sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Comrade Banana said this when he addressed more than 50 diplomats at a reception held for them at State House in Harare today. Zimbabwe, he said, is scrutinizing [word indistinct] agreement on sanctions against South Africa which will enable South Africa's trading partner to sever links with that regime.

The president also commended the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia, saying they have achieved impressive successes in the armed struggle and on the diplomatic front during the course of last year.

On the Middle East the president said that the people of Palestine have found themselves the victims of Zionist aggression and persecution and also violent attacks from other factional forces within a confused and troubled region. He said Zimbabwe is committed to the Palestinian cause, adding that the Zimbabwe government will continue to support the Palestine Liberation Organization in its struggle against the evil system of Zionism.

President Banana also spoke about the Gulf war saying the conflict remains a prime concern for Zimbabwe and the Nonaligned Movement and called on the belligerents to stop fighting forthwith.

/9599

CSO: 3400/29

AFRICAN COUNTRIES NOW SECOND LARGEST MARKET FOR NATION'S TOBACCO

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 23 Jan 87 p 29

[Text]

LAST year's exports of local tobacco to Africa increased 15% over 1985, making the continent Zimbabwe's second largest tobacco market, according to the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association's latest quarterly bulletin.

The African continent bought 14% of Zimbabwean tobacco exports — 13 660 tonnes — compared with the European Economic Community's 50% share.

Zimbabwe's third largest marketing region, which includes all non-EEC European countries and Comecon, last year bought 15% less local tobacco than during 1985. The region took 13% of Zimbabwean tobacco exports.

"It is suspected that this decline relates to a decrease in barter trade with many of the Comecon countries," says the report, whose calculations are based on figures supplied by the Tobacco Marketing Board.

Export permits issued for all types of tobacco last year amounted to 96 957 tonnes, a 2% decrease compared with 99 220 tonnes in 1985, the report says.

"Actual railings of tobacco leaving Zimbabwe (which differ slightly from export permits) reflected a moderate 3% increase last year, reaching a level of 102 354 tonnes.

"While this may be encouraging it is perhaps below expectation since Zimbabwe had a 9% increase in actual crop size during 1986," says the bulletin.

The EEC remained the biggest buyer on Zimbabwean tobacco markets, taking advantage of this country's duty-free status in the EEC.

"Nevertheless the community's share of the Zimbabwe market has dropped by 2% mainly as a result of reduced United Kingdom and West German purchases. Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark increased their purchases during the same year.

"Portugal returned to buy tobacco on the Zimbabwe market in 1986 (purchasing 1 614 tonnes), thereby taking advantage of her new EEC status, but Spain, who also joined the EEC last year, failed to take advantage of this benefit."

Zimbabwean tobacco exports scored gains in two areas apart from Africa, namely in Oceania, where they increased by 74% from 1 626 tonnes to 2 832 tonnes, and the Far East where they increased 15% from 9 763 tonnes to 11 223 tonnes.

Export levels in 1986 were the highest since 1982.

"But the transition between 1982 (80 180 tonnes) and last year has been very slow when Zimbabwe so desperately needs market penetration," says the report.

"However, the rise in exports has been consistent with the larger increase in production.

"Export earnings during the calendar year 1986 are expected to

be in the region of \$430 million, which if achieved will be an increase of 16% over the previous year."

Tobacco in both manufactured and unmanufactured form accounted for 24% of Zimbabwean foreign exchange earnings in 1985.

● In the United States, health considerations, smoking restrictions and taxation had a "negative impact" on cigarette production levels. Production peaked at 736,5 billion pieces in 1981, dropping to 665,3 billion in 1985. The department of agriculture forecast a slight upturn in 1986 due to export gains.

Cigarette exports to major customer Belgium/Luxembourg doubled in the first six months of 1986 over the same period in 1985, with total exports of 35 billion pieces up 18%.

The basic flue-cured production quota for 1987, at 321 million kg, is down 3% from 1986's level. Undermarketings in 1986, mainly due to bad weather, will result in an effective 1987 quota of 334,6 million kg, or 17,3 million kg over 1986's effective quota.

Early reports on the development of Brazil's 1987 flue-cured crop are favourable, with production forecast at some 260 million kg. Improvement of south Brazil's crop, to enhance exports and keep up with home demand, is still an objective.

Despite last season's drought total tobacco exports in the first half of 1986 (87 938 tonnes) were up 21% over exports in the same period in 1987.

India's 1986 Andhra Pradesh crop of 80,7 million kg sold for about Z\$1,57/kg, up 20% on 1985's price, mainly because the crop was 10 million kg less than in 1985. The Karnataka crop yielded some 21 million kg, considered one of the better crops of recent years.

Sales got off to a slow start on September 11 mainly because farmers were holding back in anticipation of higher prices once the market settled, following the disruption caused by public holidays.

A cigarette price hike in late 1986 hit sales and production fell, although a slight upturn is expected this year in the face of competition from suppliers of the informal-sector cigarettes, *bhidis*, smoked by about seven-eighths of consumers.

South Korea's 1986 flue-cured crop should total 57,2 million kg, up 16% on 1985. Good growing weather resulted in good yields of "possibly the best tobacco produced in years." Grower prices went up 5% this year to Z\$6,41/kg.

Drought conditions in South Africa led to a drop in production, totalling 20,6 million kg.

/9317

CSO: 3400/945

PROS, CONS OF ZANU/ZAPU UNITY, ETHNIC RIVALRIES ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Jan 87

[Text]

Prime Minister **Robert Mugabe's** policy of reconciliation between blacks and whites, inaugurated at independence in 1980 after 10 years of bitter war, has been an impressive success. Reconciliation among blacks has not. Nevertheless the unification of Mugabe's *Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF)* and **Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)** will soon be achieved. It will end the period from late 1982 to 1986 during which the ZANU government and party systematically and often brutally harassed their former ZAPU allies. Some time soon Zimbabwe will have a single ruling party created by consensus. But it will beg the question of how united the country really is.

The unity deal has been negotiated among top politicians representing the main black language groups as much as the two parties. Any doubts about the ethnic basis of Zimbabwean politics were removed in July 1985 when ZAPU swept the board in Matabeleland and ZANU everywhere else. But whereas Mugabe and his chief negotiator Political Affairs Minister **Maurice Nyagumbo** have kept ZANU's 100-member central committee informed of progress, ZAPU boss Nkomo has characteristically kept his cards close to his chest. The main issues are the name of the new party and the distribution of top jobs.

The main benefit for ZANU will be the elimination of the armed dissident problem. All the various dissident groups in Matabeleland and the Midlands operate to some extent under ZAPU cover. Its withdrawal will increase the villagers' willingness to report dissidents, including the South African-sponsored 'Super-ZAPU', whose alleged leader **Makatini Guduza** was returned from Botswana in early 1986 and is held incommunicado. Super-ZAPU was created by South African recruiters at Dukwe refugee

camp in Botswana, working among Ndebele refugees from the brutality of the Fifth Brigade and the Presidential Guard in 1983-4. At present Super-ZAPU is no more credible a threat than the *National Resistance Movement (RENAMO)* was in Mozambique in the late 1970s. But, as with RENAMO, they are the South African generals' only agents of influence in Zimbabwe. Security Minister **Emmerson Munangagwa** is well aware of the parallel. He is therefore a strong supporter of the ZANU-ZAPU unity talks. But even after party unification, dissident activity will continue at a lower level. Embittered young Ndebele nationalists will no doubt regard Nkomo as having betrayed them to secure jobs for a few top people. No doubt dissidents will embarrass former ZAPU Commissar **Dumiso Dabengwa** by urging him to lead them.

The disadvantage of unity for ZANU is that some politicians will have to move down in the party hierarchy to make way for new recruits from ZAPU. Nkomo for example will not rank lower than number three. Open opposition to unity is no longer acceptable behaviour, but those who opposed it in the past, such as Home Affairs Minister **Enos Nkala**, the only Ndebele in the top ZANU hierarchy, will probably return to the charge against Nkomo in future. Nkala is most unpopular in Matabeleland on account of his political police force PISI, the Police Internal Security and Intelligence unit, which is now dormant in the area but is remembered for its past brutality. 'Pisi' means 'hyena' in the Ndebele language. Other ZANU leaders opposed to unity in the past include Information Minister **Nathan Shamuyarira** and Foreign Minister **Witness Mangwende**.

For ZAPU, the advantages are even more evident. They will enjoy freedom from harassment by civil

and military authorities, to the general advantage of the Ndebele-speaking provinces. The down-side is largely psychological in the realisation that they will be a permanent minority in a Shona-dominated Zimbabwe. The Ndebele form about 20% of the population. This should not be underestimated since there are many angry young Ndebele. But there is no reason why relations between Shona and Ndebele-speakers, which were stable even when they were bad, should not improve.

The same cannot be said for the Shona-speaking groups within ZANU. The party is dominated by an alliance of Zezuru (from around Harare) and Manica (from the Eastern Highlands) at the expense of the Karanga from Masvingo Province, who are the largest single Shona-speaking group. Naturally, no one admits to outsiders that tribal politics matter. But it is universally acknowledged in private.

THE COMMITTEE OF 26

This secret committee is dedicated to the pursuit of Zezuru solidarity. It includes the following members:

Nathan Shamuyarira	Information Minister
Witness Mangwende	Foreign Minister
Enos Chikowore	Local Government Minister
David Karimanzira	Youth Minister
Chiviya	Intelligence Chief
Henry Mukurazhizha	Police Commissioner
Chisese	Chief of Protocol
Charles Ndhlovu	Head of Youth League
Elias Rusike	Chairman of Mass Media Trust
Davidson Sadza	Chairman, Zimbabwe Newspapers

Plus senior civil servants and businessman.

Not that all ZANU politicians are tribalist. Mugabe, himself a Zezuru, genuinely rises above ethnic considerations. So too does his fellow Zezuru, the widely-respected Health Minister **Sidney Sekeremayi**, a rising star in the party. Most other Zezuru politicians trade on the solidarity of their group to fend off Karanga pressure for a bigger share of power. Since 1985, they have formed a loose-knit secret group called the Committee of 26 for the purpose. The membership includes all the ministers who oppose unity except Nkala. The Zezuru fear that Ndebele easing themselves into an enlarged party would most likely ally themselves with the Karanga, and tip the balance of power.

The Karanga have hitherto been led by Justice Minister **Eddison Zvogbo**, chairman of ZANU in Masvingo Province until deposed at a central committee meeting just before Christmas. He was the victim of a carefully-prepared attack by Parliament

Speaker **Didymus Mutasa**, a Manica. The ostensible reason for the sacking — drunkenness at a funeral — is a cover for the real reason, the belief that he heads not an administrative region but an ethnic group. However some senior Karanga remain aloof from tribalist politics, such as Munangagwa and the highest-ranking Karanga, Deputy Prime Minister **Simon Muzenda**, who uses his influence to avoid tribalist confrontations. But among other Karanga, including most members of parliament and central committee members, feelings often run high.

No one forgets that ethnic tensions played a part in each of the three armed revolts within ZANU during the war against Rhodesia. The congress of the ZANU Women's League in 1984 was the clearest warning since independence that intra-Shona problems remained potent, when Zvogbo's wife **Julia** was voted out of office by a straight Zezuru-Manica coalition. Mugabe made a series of strong anti-tribalist speeches before the main party congress two months later, at which the Karanga secured their acceptable minimum of four politburo places after heavy in-fighting. The issue boiled up again in April 1986 when Transport Minister **Herbert Ushewokunze** was at the centre of a major Karanga-Zezuru row in the central committee. Some senior ZANU members were distressed to see the Zezuru showing less interest in evidence of corruption and mismanagement in the railways than in the fact that the person revealing it was a Karanga member of parliament, **Byron Hove**. Most worrying was the participation of the armed forces commanders on their respective side of the ethnic divide, Army Commander **Rex Nhongo** defending Ushewokunze as fiercely as Chief of Staff Major-General **Sheba Gava** and Air Force Commander **Josiah Tungamirai** attacked him. There were subsequently some brawls in officers' messes arising from discussion of the subject, and allegations about Karanga unit commanders meeting politicians to discuss their grievances as a group. The army remains cohesive and efficient, but the point has been made that relations can quickly become unstable and that the group with the political grievance at the top, the Karanga, are strongest in the army.

Although Ushewokunze and Zvogbo declared a truce at the September central committee meeting, to avoid both being dismissed, the year ended with the former still in his ministerial job despite new allegations of corruption and mismanagement over the national airline, while the latter was forced out of his provincial power-base, which constitutes a new ground for Karanga grievance ●

/9274

CSO: 3400/16

PROJECT IN LOWVELD COULD LEAD TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN WHEAT, RICE

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 29 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

ONE of the most ambitious agricultural projects ever attempted in Zimbabwe is the proposed development of 40 000 ha under both flood and overhead irrigation at Chisumbanje in the Lowveld.

In 1981 the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority prepared plans to investigate and ascertain the full irrigation potential of the area. This exercise resulted in the Atkins Report which was submitted in 1983 outlining the feasibility of establishing an irrigation scheme comprising about 40 000 ha of irrigated land and the construction of a dam at Chitowe on the Save River to provide water at a total cost of more than \$1 billion.

According to the general manager of ARDA, Dr Liberty Mhlanga, with adequate funding for the scheme, Zimbabwe could well be self-sufficient in wheat and rice production by the year 1990.

High temperatures and very low erratic rainfall makes the area unsuitable for normal dryland cropping except on a subsistence level which demands the cultivation of areas far in excess for individual requirements on account of the low yields achieved during most seasons.

However, initial soil surveys carried out on the flat grassland plain of Chisumbanje covering most of the Ndowoyo communal land during 1964 and 1973 confirmed a potential of 40 000 ha of irrigable soils. Water for the purpose could be obtained from the Save River.

The history of present day Chisumbanje dates back to 1953 when what was then called the Department of Native Agriculture opened the Chisumbanje Experimental Station to study irrigation and crop management problems on the predominantly basalt soils. This station is now under the direction of the Department of Specialist Services under the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement.

The initial work carried out at the Chisumbanje station was of an exploratory nature to test the wide variety of crops and cultural practices. The results, as described in a report by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, "were most encouraging". Exceptionally high yields of cotton, wheat and sugar-cane were obtained.

Realising the irrigation potential of the excellent soils, the Sabel Limpopo Authority, one of the

forerunners to ARDA initiated a development programme by establishing 625 hectares of flood irrigated land in 1965.

The project comprised a pump-house on the east bank of Save River, a one-kilometre long pipeline delivering water into a concrete-lined canal and delivery works to serve the irrigated area. At the same time, a 33 kV powerline was brought from Triangle to supply electricity to the pump station and housing area and an all-weather gravel road, incorporating a high-level bridge over the Save River was constructed to link the scheme to the railhead at Chiredzi, a distance of 75 km by road.

In 1968, a further 500 ha were developed as the second stage of the programme, culminating in the further addition of 1 200 ha of stage III, bringing the total irrigated area to 2 325 ha in 1973.

The main crops grown are cotton during summer and wheat in winter. A number of other crops such as groundnuts, soyabbeans, millet and maize have also been produced on the estate.

Of the developed 2 400 ha of the scheme, some 400 ha were allocated to a settler scheme. Individual

settlers are allocated 3,4 or 6 ha depending on their experience, ability and whether they have access to labour to assist them with their farming. There is presently sufficient plots to accommodate 118 settler-farmers.

The settler farmers come under the control and management of the estate which provides administration, land preparation, marketing and other services at cost to the farmer. The Agricultural Finance Corporation provides loans to the settlers for the operations and the estate is credited with expenses incurred by the farmers.

Chisumbanje Estate forms only part of ARDA's involvement in the Lowveld. The authority is also responsible for the 10 000 ha Middle Sabi Estate, as well as Nandi and Tsovane Estates which are considerably smaller.

The Middle Sabi east bank irrigation scheme was started in 1968 by the Sabi Limpopo Authority on a fertile shelf of alluvial soil on the Save River. Of the 10 000 ha, 8 000 were commanded by the canal alignment and irrigation layout adopted at the time.

After extensive trials on a large scale of both overhead and flood irrigation, stage one of the project comprising 2 311 ha was implemented in 1970 followed by a further 3 885 ha of the second stage bringing total irrigated land to 6 196 ha. However, only a

small part of the flood irrigated land was retained.

In 1971, some 23 settler farmers were allocated 3 723 ha of irrigated land, and the balance of 2 473 ha was retained to be farmed by the authority. A further sub-division of some of the original 23 settler farms has since taken place.

In line with the Government policy on resettlement, it is envisaged that the settlers will eventually own the land and building properties on which they have been settled.

Part of the final development of Middle Sabi Estate involving 465 ha under overhead sprinkler irrigation was completed in 1979/80 and were allocated to individual farmers in 10 ha units.

Middle Sabi and Chisumbanje estates produced close to 16 000 tonnes of wheat and 12 000 tonnes of cotton during the 1985/86 season. The 5 000 ha under wheat at the two estates combined with the production of settlers and surrounding commercial farms amounts to enough wheat to meet Zimbabwe's national requirements for more than a month.

Nandi Estate, one of ARDA's smaller estates is situated on the east bank of Chiredzi River, some 10 km north of Nandi Siding and 12 km from Chiredzi Town. The estate comprises a total of 600 ha, 300 of which are under flood irrigation from the Chiredzi River.

Cotton and sorghum are the main crops grown on the estate.

One of the more recent success stories among ARDA projects in the Lowveld is the Tsovane Irrigation Scheme commissioned by the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Moyo Mahachi, in March 1985.

The scheme, started at a cost of some \$3 500 000, 66 percent of which was provided by a West German organisation (RWV) with the remainder coming from the Zimbabwe Government, comprises 400 ha, 337 of which was put under flood irrigation at the scheme's inception.

Initially, 75 ha of the developed land was earmarked to be allocated to individual farmers selected from the local communities with the remaining portion being farmed by ARDA as an estate. However, it is Government intention that eventually, this scheme be handed over to individual farmers in phases extending over a period of nine years.

Speaking at the official opening of Tsovane Irrigation Scheme, Cde Mahachi said the project was demonstrative of Government policy to initiate development in previously neglected areas, particularly to extend agricultural development to those regions, typical of natural regions IV and V of Zimbabwe, where normal dry land cropping would not be viable.

SUGAR INDUSTRY TRANSFORMS LOWVELD

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 87 p 7

[Text]

MORE than any other area in the country, the Lowveld of Zimbabwe owes its livelihood to one commodity: sugar. In less than the span of one man's life sugar has transformed the Lowveld's arid emptiness into seas of green cane and provided a living for 100 000 people.

In 1920, three sticks of sugar-cane were carefully nurtured to start an industry that today produces almost half a million of tonnes of sugar every year and is now a major foreign currency earner for the country.

Three vast estates, fifty private growers and 120 small-scale farmers produce the cane which is crushed at either Hippo Valley or Triangle mills before being exported or distributed to the home market for local consumption. A unique feature of sugar production in Zimbabwe is its remoteness from the sea and its total dependence on artificially applied water. A total of 25 000 people are directly employed in the sugar industry, most of whom work on the Lowveld estates and live with their families in company housing.

After tobacco and cotton, sugar is Zimbabwe's third largest agricultural

export earner with sales reaching almost \$60 million last year. The industry is completely self-supporting and receives no form of government subsidy.

Co-ordinated by the Zimbabwe Sugar Association which comprises members from the two mills, the growers, the refineries and distributors, the industry has established an enviable reputation for efficiency and the quality of its product. Even during the years of depressed world prices when many overseas growers were finding it impossible to carry on, the Zimbabwe sugar industry had the economies and skills to remain viable.

The Lowveld is committed to sugar. It is committed to providing employment for 25 000 people who might not otherwise be working. It is committed to providing sugar to the local market, to the ethanol plant and to the overseas markets which buy 250 000 tonnes every year.

To protect the interests of the Lowveld and its industry, the Zimbabwe Sugar Association is constantly monitoring world prices and those trends which might affect its markets.

Recently, for instance, it made representations to Canada, one of Zimbabwe's largest customers to counter the lobbying of the corn producers who were trying to make a case for the protection of their high fructose corn syrup industry to the detriment of imports from this country. It is confidently expected that Canada will once again order in excess of 40 000 tonnes of raw sugar which will be processed in its own refineries.

The sale of Zimbabwe's sugar production is a success story in itself. Under the auspices of the sugar association, Zimbabwe Sugar Sales is the sole selling agent for the annual output of the Lowveld and responsible for supplying both the local and overseas markets. Working on the principle that this year's crop must be sold before next year's is reaped, the ZSS is free to negotiate the best prices to ensure that sugar is not stockpiled and is distributed to where it is needed.

Today, because of sugar, the Lowveld is a thriving, if isolated community with all the facilities of an integrated agricultural economy and a sound base for development into the future.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK RESCUES HWANGE--Zimbabwe's shortage of foreign currency is so acute that recently the multimillion dollar Hwange Power Station, vital for Zimbabwe's national power supply, was threatened with closure for lack of essential equipment--until the World Bank came to the rescue. The Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Commission (Zesa) is known to have put in a request for \$5 million worth of foreign currency for the present quota period. The allocation was needed to import necessary equipment and components in order to keep the high technology thermal power operations going. But the allocation Zesa has been granted is only some \$400 000, it is believed. According to reliable sources this huge cut in the requested currency allocation would have resulted in the temporary closure of the Hwange Power Station due to lack of essential equipment needed for safety measures, among other requirements. However, a spokesman for Zesa said this possibility had now been avoided through the use of World Bank funds. "Despite foreign exchange difficulties there is no likelihood of Hwange Power Station shutting down," he said. "Zesa has utilised its existing facility with the World Bank to purchase spares needed at the station to the value of \$5 million." But he added: "There is still a need for further foreign exchange to finance an import substitution programme. Foreign exchange will be needed for such items as raw materials and machine tools. Funds will also be needed for the purchase of consumables such as chemicals." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jan 87 p 2] /9317

COKE SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE--The shortage of coke throughout Zimbabwe is likely to last until the refurbishment of Wankie Colliery's coke oven plant at Hwange is completed in October this year. There are only two coke oven plants in Zimbabwe, the one at Hwange and the other at Zisco in Redcliff. This produces coke mainly for its own steel-making processes but it is now also supplying some coke to the domestic market from its stockpile reserves in order to try to relieve the present shortage in Zimbabwe. Wankie Colliery's coke oven plant was stopped and stripped down for complete refurbishment in October last year. The rebuilding and commissioning, estimated to cost a total of \$31,5 million, is due for completion in about 10 months' time. Meanwhile, it has been necessary for the company to import coke from outside Zimbabwe in order to continue supplying coke to neighbouring countries, including Zambia, which have contracts for the supply of coke from the colliery. According to a report from Zisco published last month,

the steel company's coke plant achieved a very high production of coke in October last year, being 101,1% above target. A spokesman said this excellent output from the coke ovens was commendable, especially considering the age of the Zisco plant and the difficult conditions under which it operated. Zisco plans to refurbish these coke ovens later as part of the planned multimillion dollar rehabilitation and investment programme previously announced by the government. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 8 Jan 87 p 5] /9317

BANANA OPTIMISTIC ON ENDING BANDITRY--Harare, 13 Feb (SAPA)--Zimbabwe is winning its war against "South African-sponsored bandits" in this country, the semi-official news agency ZIANA quoted President Canaan Banana as saying today. He told diplomats at a State House reception in Harare this afternoon that although the country continued to face banditry, the problem was being solved. "I am happy to say this is a problem which we are gradually and successfully overcoming," he said. "In this connection, we are very pleased with the progress being made towards national unity, and it is our hope that the other minority parties will eventually join us in realising our goal of a one party state based on a consensus within a unified, monolithic political party." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

4 KILLED IN PLANE ACCIDENT--The Ministry of Defense has announced the untimely death of Flight Lieutenant Chuma and three others who were killed in an aircraft accident while delivering food supplies to Zimbabwean forces in Mozambique. According to a press statement released in Harare yesterday, the accident occurred in an area free from MNR bandits, and it is believed that the cause of the accident might have been a technical fault on the aircraft. In the meantime, a full board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the cause of the accident. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Feb 87] /9599

TRADE MINISTER ON BEIRA EXPORT POTENTIAL--The minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, said the Beira corridor will be able to cope up [as heard] with the transportation of goods in the event of sanctions being imposed against South Africa. He said that Beira is the shorter route and so will save foreign currency. Comrade Munyaradzi said goods are expected to move faster. Speaking on the ZTV [Zimbabwe Television] program, The Nation, this evening, Comrade Munyaradzi said about 2 million tons of goods can be exported annually through the corridor when it is fully operational. Commenting on the issue that local manufacturers are not willing to use the port of Beira, he said exporters usually prefer cheap, reliable, and continuously available ports, but at the moment Beira does not meet the three criteria. He also disclosed that South Africa is no longer a major trading partner with Zimbabwe, but Britain. [as heard] [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Feb 87] /9599

UNFAIR BARTER TRADE TACTICS CLAIMED--The minister of trade and commerce has charged that Zimbabwe has been a victim of unfair trade tactics in some barter deals it has entered into. Speaking on the ZBC television program, The Nation, last night, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi said his ministry is doing all it can to make sure that this does not continue. He disclosed that barter deals now constitute about 25 percent of the total trade and had mostly been implemented with socialist countries. He said there is now about 25 million dollars worth of barter deals in the pipeline, adding that these would be with countries like the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and India. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 87] /9599

CANADIAN DONATION FOR MILLING PROJECT--Canada has approved plans to contribute \$3,9 million for a small milling project in Zimbabwe. A statement from the visiting Canadian delegation said yesterday that their Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, announced his country's approval to contribute to a project to improve the processing of small grains in Zimbabwe. Mr Mulroney is in Zimbabwe on a four-day visit. The statement said the money would help to introduce small electric or diesel-driven machines to alleviate hand-pounding of sorghum and millet. As a result, Zimbabwean farmers would grow more sorghum and millet--crops better suited to drought-prone areas. The project would improve the standard of rural women who own about 25 percent of the mills. Agriculture and women as agents of development were key priorities of the Canadian International Development Agency which is funding the small grains project. The small-scale milling technology was first developed by a National Research Council Laboratory in Saskatchewan, with support from Canada's International Development Research Centre. IDR has extensively tested this technology over the past decade in 25 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 87 p 1] /9317

INCREASED AID FROM SADCC--The visiting British minister for overseas development, Mr Christopher Patten, has disclosed that Britain has provided Zimbabwe with about 170 million dollars since independence in 1980. Mr Patten told newsmen in Harare yesterday that British aid to Zimbabwe under SADCC countries will be increased. He said that Britain (?donated) about 600 million dollars [words indistinct] in the country during the past 5 years. Meanwhile, the British minister is expected to hold discussions with the minister of finance, economic planning and development, Comrade Benhard Chidzero, in Harare today. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Feb 87 MB] /6662

BOTSWANA COOPERATION ON DISSIDENT ACTIVITIES--Zimbabwe's high commission to Botswana, Comrade Alois Chidoda, says close cooperation between Zimbabwe and neighboring Botswana has eased cross border activities of dissidents. Comrade Chidoda told ZIANA that some of the refugees at Dukwe Camp north of Francistown are sympathizers of those who seek to subvert the Government of Zimbabwe. However, the ambassador said not every Zimbabwean who fled into Botswana is a dissident or a sympathizer of the dissidents. He said his office has been involved in the cooperation to end the dissident menace, and so far many dissidents have abandoned their subversive intentions. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 87 MB] /6662

IRAN CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY--The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have sent contragulatory messages to President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran on the occasion of his country's eighth anniversary. Part of Comrade Banana's message reads: On behalf of the Government and people of Zimbabwe and on my own behalf I wish to convey our congratulations to your excellency, the government, and people of Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Islamic revolution. In his message, Comrade Mugabe expressed the desire of Zimbabwe and the Nonaligned Movement to see peace restored between Iran and Iraq. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/4

TUTU SPURNS INVITATION TO PARLIAMENT OPENING

MB31081 Johannesburg SAPA In English 2058 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, 30 Jan (SAPA)--The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, today publicly spurned his invitation by the state president to attend the opening of parliament, opting instead to preach at an interfaith service at the nearby St Georges Cathedral.

At the service, which ended the overnight multi-organization free the children vigil convened by the Black Sash, Archbishop Tutu told the congregation: "That I would be among the VIP's to witness the opening of the parliament in which I have been refused the participation... even (satirist) Pieter-Dirk Uys could not improve upon that."

Archbishop Tutu called on whites to consider what they would do if their children were detained, adding: "It may be your child next time."

Other clergymen who addressed the service included the dean of Cape Town, the Very Reverend Edward King; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Stephen Naidoo; and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Minutes before parliament convened, 10 Progressive Federal Party MP's joined the vigil, stating they would raise the issue of children in detention during the parliamentary session.

Veteran PFP politician, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the PFP was "deeply concerned" about the detention of young people and wanted "to show solidarity with this particular expression of public outrage."

/12624

CSO: 3400/954

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES BOTHA ATTACK ON CHRIS BALL

MB100606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0223 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Issued by the chief ministers office, Ulundi]

[Text] Johannesburg, Tuesday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the state president of attacking Barclays Bank MD [Managing Director] Mr Chris Ball in order to intimidate giant private sector interests who were beginning to threaten him.

There was a "vast range of important observers" who saw Mr P.W. Botha's attack on Mr Ball as an accolade for the bank he headed.

Speaking at the annual Frankel Kruger investment conference, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president made a strong plea for the urgent scrapping of the Group Areas Act for the sake of the country's economic future.

He told the influential audience--which is also being addressed by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock--that it was small wonder that every industrialised democracy held Mr Botha in "total political disrepute."

Chief Buthelezi described Mr Botha as "right wing in anybody's language" and as the product of an institutionalised Afrikanerdom developed to defy integration.

The state president was showing all the signs of being a vexed and frustrated man.

"One has only to look at the way he set about attempting to smash Mr Chris Ball's image to perceive the extent to which he is driven by emotions which are the product of his inner conflict. He has not succeeded."

Whatever the facts of the matter were, he had done no more than attack Mr Ball to intimidate banking, commercial, industrial and mining giants who were beginning to threaten him.

"Mr Ball is one of the leading younger-generation bright stars of banking and commerce," he said. "He participates in today's economic realities and he does so in the company of other leading industrialists who are now putting pressure on Mr P.W. Botha to break out of his Afrikaner limitations.

"The fact that Mr P.W. Botha is a sincere and honourable man does not absolve him from being human in his dilemma."

The state president was a man who wanted to create a neo-apartheid society in which racism continued to be a cornerstone of parliament.

He was not satisfied with even the most viable form of minority group rights protection but wanted minorities to have total equality in the process of national decision making.

What made this particularly unpalatable was that he wanted this equality of minority decision-making rights frozen.

"He wants to do so to give the white minority as much right to make decisions about so-called white South Africa, which comprises 87 percent of the land, as he is prepared to concede to black minorities, of his making, I might add, in one-tenth pieces of 13 percent of the land.

"That is the brutal truth of Mr P.W. Botha's political aims and objectives," Chief Buthelezi said. "It is small wonder that every industrialised democracy holds him in total political disrepute."

Mr Botha was in the impossible position of being faced not only with the far right but the far left. More importantly, he was also faced with near total opposition from the 75 percent of the South African population who were black and from a significant and growing number of whites.

Fortunately, a new South Africa would be evolved by massive forces beyond party-political control.

"Political forces in South Africa will have to be accommodated more than they can be directed," Chief Buthelezi said. "Developed, yes. Encouraged and curbed, yes. But manipulated and controlled, no."

Black business as a force for change was all too frequently ignored by theoreticians and party-political thinkers. Black businessmen had emerged because they were survivors whose acumen carried the "hews and colours of aggressive opposition to restrictions."

By and large, white businessmen tried to encourage black consumers out of their sprawling shanty towns in slum areas. They did not penetrate these areas themselves.

It was black businessmen who would have the role of linking these areas to the central cash economy. They had a unique grassroots role which had not yet been properly analysed.

Chief Buthelezi said industrialists needed to be far more innovative in developing black business interests and management skills and in creating the circumstances for the necessary phenomenal advancement of black participation in the economy.

There were now great prospects for black-white business partnerships--but not "the old exploitive practices where many apparently affluent black businessmen were no more than front men for white and Indian entrepreneurs, particularly in our townships."

The Group Areas Act was the big handicap. Land was the most tangible form of investment and as long as black businessmen did not have the same access to land ownership as whites, they could not achieve their real potential.

/6662

CSO: 3400/1

RSA AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES CISKEI REFUGEES

MB110639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2330 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] East London, Feb 11 SAPA--The South African ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christaan van Aardt, said today "no sympathy whatsoever" for the Potsdam squatters who fled their village in Ciskei for South Africa and who have been living under plastic makeshift shelters alongside the Fort Jackson-Berlin road.

Mr van Aardt said the whole thing of the so-called "Potsdam refugees" was politically motivated.

The squatters, made up of about 1,500 men, women and children, left Ciskei after claiming that Ciskei police had intimidated them and evicted them from their dwellings. This allegation was rejected by the Ciskei Government which said last week that the families had left during normal police crime prevention activities.

A Ciskei Government spokesman added later that the families who had left Potsdam were "welcome" to return. There has, however, been no response to the offer and today the families were still at the side of the road.

Approached for comment as to whether South Africa was going to intervene seeing that the squatters had moved onto South African territory and were, in fact, illegally in the republic, Mr van Aardt said the South African Government was keeping a low profile on the issue.

He added: "As far as I'm concerned, what they need is a nice damn thunderstorm to wash them back to Ciskei. The whole thing is politically motivated--you can't just have people deciding to leave their country and going to another."

Meanwhile, the newly-formed Potsdam Residents Crisis Committee (PRCC) made up of representatives of several organisations, including the Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Black Sash, Mdantsane Ministers Fraternal, clergy from the Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches, Sached Advice Office, Potsdam Co-ordinating Committee, a local lawyer, Operation Hunger and World Vision, appealed to the public to assist the hundreds of "Ciskei refugees" squatting alongside the road.

A spokesman for PRCC, Mrs Sue Power, called on the public to donate plastic sheeting, blankets, clothing and any articles which the people could use to build shelters. Any articles should be brought to the offices of Operation Hunger and not taken to the settlement.

A spokesman for residents in the camp said today "There will be no going back to Ciskei." He said the families would remain where they were until the South African Government gave land on which to build homes.

/6662

CSO: 3400/1

BLEAK FUTURE SEEN FOR UDF IN WAKE OF INCREASING REPRESSION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Jan 87 pp 4-6

[Text]

A major theme of South African politics in the last four years has been the struggle between the state and the *United Democratic Front* (UDF), which was founded shortly before the start of the present troubles. In the enormous complexities of South Africa, this struggle is connected with the activities of the Zulu party *Inkatha* (AC Vol 28 No 1) and the black consciousness groups of the *National Forum* (AC, next issue), the three movements which have a mass following among blacks. The *African National Congress* (ANC), being illegal, does not have an easily measurable presence (AC Vol 27 No 25), although parts of the UDF consciously act as an ANC surrogate, and the state tends to view the UDF as a stalking-horse for the exiled ANC. The appalling violence of the last two years has stemmed not only from clashes between these three groups, competing for the allegiance of blacks, but also from the accompanying efforts of the state to wipe out black radicalism generally.

The future of the UDF is now bleak. It has borne the brunt of state repression in the form of vigilantes, detentions and other harassment. Hence of nearly 24,000 people detained on political grounds in 1986, just under 80% are estimated to be members of the UDF or of its more than 700 affiliates. By comparison, the black consciousness *Azanian People's Organisation* (AZAPO) - the leading black consciousness group - accounted for some 5%, while *Inkatha*, which cooperates with the government, has suffered not at all from the state but only from black rivals. The UDF has also been the hardest hit by bannings. One of its most important affiliates, the *Congress of South African Students*, is the first organisation to be banned since 1977.

Treason trials show the same pattern. The small

farming town of Delmas is currently hosting a trial of 19 black activists, most of them UDF sympathisers. They include two UDF National Executive members, 'Terror' Lekota, the UDF publicity secretary, and Popo Molefe, UDF general secretary. In another treason trial, at Pietermaritzburg, all 16 accused were UDF leaders. They include the two UDF national presidents, Archie Gumede and Albertina Sisulu. The latter is the wife of ANC life prisoner Walter Sisulu and the mother of Max, a prominent ANC exile. Another son is leading black editor Zwelakhe Sisulu, currently detained. With people like Albertina Sisulu leading the UDF it is no wonder that the government regards it as a front for the ANC in exile.

These trials in fact show quite well the government's view of the UDF. The state prosecutor has alleged that the UDF is party to a revolutionary conspiracy to overthrow the state. Its alleged co-conspirators are the ANC, the *South African Communist Party* (SACP) and the *South African Congress of Trade Unions* (SACTU), the banned pro-Communist union movement. These charges have been repeated more or less explicitly in speeches by government representatives. While the UDF denies treason, it agrees that many of its members subscribe to the Freedom Charter, the ANC manifesto, and that it is campaigning for the unbanning of the ANC. It admits to being in the tradition of the ANC but denies being a front organisation.

While many UDF leaders are close to the ANC, or were even ANC members before it was banned, the UDF is too diffuse and loosely organised to be considered a conspiracy. It is too popular to be considered no more than the tool of ANC sympathisers among its leaders. It has little in the way of

hierarchy - a necessity, since most of its organisers have been detained. The UDF was deliberately designed by its founders as a channel for black protest which was so decentralised as to be able to survive the arrest of a few top people.

The UDF remains legal, but only just. In addition to suffering from attacks and detentions, it was declared an 'affected organisation' in October 1986. This means that it has been banned from receiving foreign funds. UDF National Treasurer **Azhar Cachalia** estimated at the time that over half of UDF funds came from abroad. They especially come from Western Europe, Scandinavia and North America.

The UDF was conceived at a conference in Johannesburg on 23 January 1983. On that date Dr **Allan Boesak**, the 'coloured' president of the *World Alliance of Reformed Churches*, suggested the formation of a broad front to oppose the new tri-cameral constitution for whites, 'coloureds' and Indians which was being planned by the government, as well as to resist moves to persuade blacks to serve in government-appointed town councils. So the UDF explicitly aimed to combat the government's strategy of co-opting 'coloureds', Indians and the black middle class the better to defend a re-defined white interest.

By August 1983 the UDF had been launched nationwide. It is an umbrella for local associations — religious, civic, ethnic and other — which have nothing in common other than their opposition to government reforms. The UDF was largely responsible for the campaign which reduced 'coloured' and Indian participation in the elections to the new three-chamber parliament in 1984 to about a third and a fifth respectively of registered voters. The preventive detention of UDF leaders at the time was testimony to their importance in organising the boycott.

At the time of its launch the UDF had about 500 affiliates. Now it claims over 700 with perhaps two million members. The more its leaders have been detained, the more it has relied on street committees and other grassroots organisations to survive. The problem with this is that, while the UDF can claim millions of members of its affiliated organisations, **it has little coherence. There are UDF members who do not subscribe to the Freedom Charter. While the UDF includes prominent churchmen and intellectuals, it also includes thugs who have firebombed the houses of their black consciousness rivals. AZAPO leaders attribute the effectiveness of UDF thugs in part to the money which enables them to bus their strong-arm members to AZAPO meetings. In some places, the most fearsome of the young comrades operate in the name of UDF. Elsewhere the most respectable members of black communities are UDF. Local conditions are paramount. This diversity is**

partly the consequence of the government's determination to forbid black politics and to regard poor housing and poor education for blacks as technical problems to be solved by technical means. As a result housing, education, and everything else have become politicised.

The UDF has undoubtedly suffered greatly from the repression of the last two years. It claims to survive in the street committees which are now a feature of most townships, and generally to have adapted itself in forms which can survive the demise of the UDF as presently constituted. Nevertheless the UDF itself is in trouble:

- In the once flourishing Northern Transvaal stronghold of the UDF, where members included traders and others of the local middle class, UDF, government and AZAPO rivalry was marked by intense struggles in the Lebowa homeland, finishing with the victory of pro-government vigilantes. The real decline of the UDF in the area set in with the death in police custody of Northern Transvaal UDF President **Peter Nchabeleng** in April 1986. The police and army in the region, acting with the collaboration of the Lebowa homeland police, now hold the initiative.
- The Eastern Cape township of Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, formerly the staunchest UDF stronghold of all, has since 4 January been wracked by fights with an anti-UDF vigilante force known as the '*Wit doeke*' or white scarves. Police authorities described deaths resulting from vigilante attacks on the UDF as 'nothing to do with the unrest whatsoever.' This is cynical, since the vigilantes enjoy police complicity.
- UDF acting Publicity Secretary **Murphy Morobe** has pointed out the recent upsurge in vigilante activity, at its strongest when extra-parliamentary groups are on the defensive. Morobe now lives the life of a fugitive, wearing disguises and entering and leaving newspaper offices unexpectedly to keep UDF propaganda going.
- The UDF continues to clash with its AZAPO rivals, such as in Soweto, and with *Inkatha* in Natal, where *Inkatha* leaders claim to have been victims of UDF attacks. The Natal troubles are generally reckoned to have begun with the murder of UDF leader **Victoria Mxenge** by *Inkatha* thugs in 1985.
- There is tension within the UDF itself. It focuses on the sensitive role of Indians within the UDF. The Soweto-based secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, UDF stalwart **Aubrey Mokoena**, has complained that the 'Indian cabal' is too strong in the UDF. He speaks for a faction which sees other UDF leaders such as Morobe and **Curnick Ndlovu**, UDF National Executive Chairman, as too vulnerable to Indian influence. The UDF is officially colour-blind and committed to uniting 'progressive democrats' of all races in the quest for a non-racial, unitary and democratic South Africa. As black consciousness critics point out, the colour-blindness is not complete. There is an all-white affiliate of the UDF, the *Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee*. The *Natal Indian Congress* is also racially exclusive. Each group organises itself under the UDF umbrella. Only in this sense is it multi-racial.

There is now talk of reorganisation within the UDF. Still, the 'Christmas Against the Emergency' campaign, inciting people to make symbolic protests against the State of Emergency, coinciding as it did with the anniversaries of the ANC and its armed wing, caused government nervousness. The advertisements placed in South African newspapers on 8 January calling for the unbanning of the ANC was another example of a current UDF tactic. This provoked a decree forbidding publication of any

material defending, justifying or explaining ANC policy. During a television interview on 17 January Deputy Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe admitted that if the emergency curbs were lifted, 'anti-democratic forces' (that is, the extra-parliamentary opposition) would re-surface. The politicisation of the blacks and of every aspect of their lives will remain a permanent legacy ●

[Boxed item, p 5]

We have received the following letter from Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, with a request that it be published.

Dear Sir,

The article "South Africa: The ANC" (December 10, 1986) referred to 'setbacks' suffered by the national liberation movement I lead, Inkatha. Precisely what are these so-called 'setbacks'? What empirical evidence do you have to substantiate such a statement?

Was the author, perhaps, referring to the ongoing brutal assassination of our members carried out by supporters of the External Mission of the ANC? Since January 1 two of our senior members have been murdered in petrol-bomb and hand grenade attacks and four others have been injured and their homes damaged in other assaults.

These are the methods encouraged by the ANC to eliminate its political opposition. And this is the organisation you purport to have the 'emotional allegiance' of millions of South Africans and to be 'the alternative government' of the country. It is a pity that no evidence was presented to back these claims either.

The 1.3 million members of Inkatha would not support this view and neither would, I suspect, the Black Consciousness PAC/AZAPO groups--apart from millions of other black South Africans who are totally opposed to the brand of political violence encouraged by the ANC.

It is worthwhile noting that nationwide research totally contradicts your analysis. The External Mission of the ANC is a revolutionary organisation committed to the so-called 'armed struggle' and to 'seizing power' in South Africa. It will have no truck with democratic non-violent opposition to apartheid and attempts (by organisations such as Inkatha) to negotiate radical change and power-sharing.

Meanwhile, a recent Omnichek poll revealed that 74 percent of urban blacks would prefer to seek an end to apartheid by negotiation rather than violence. Where does that leave the ANC and the 'township radicals' you present as having such strength? Surely the 'millions' of supporters with their 'emotional allegiance' to the tactics and strategies of the ANC would have surfaced in the survey? Other surveys have shown similar results.

Moreover, the Omnichek survey also showed that three in every four blacks preferred the ultimate aim of a multiracial form of government rather than an all-black government.

Asked whether they would automatically accept (jailed ANC leader) Nelson Mandela as their leader if he were freed from prison, 32 percent said they would support him without hesitation--but 34 percent said they would wait until he had first shown proof of his leadership qualities.

As many as 86 percent of 'the older generation' (who constitute 50 percent of all blacks) said they favoured negotiation.

The question must then be asked why AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL consistently attempts to present the External Mission of the ANC as the major political (opposition) factor in South Africa today? Why, too, do you consistently attempt to denigrate Inkatha and insult its vast membership by labelling it a 'tribalist party' when, in fact, it is not?

I do not deny that for many (including myself) Dr Nelson Mandela is a martyr who has paid the ultimate price in the struggle for our liberation or that the External Mission of the ANC is without significant consequence. I do, however, seriously question whether one can accurately--and neatly--categorise black opposition to apartheid into an ANC package.

I believe that there is a vast middle ground in black (and white) politics in South Africa which is cautiously beginning to emerge and which will soon surprise a lot of people--including AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL.

Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi

/9274

CSO: 3400/19

SOUTH AFRICA

ATTEMPT MADE ON UDF MEMBER'S LIFE AFTER FUNERAL

MB010746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 1 Feb (SAPA)--United Democratic Front activist Mr Victor Ntuli, 18, narrowly escaped another attempt on his life yesterday -- barely an hour before he made a dramatic appearance at the emotional Chesterville funeral of six Kwamakhutha massacre victims, CITY PRESS reported today.

Fellow Kwamakhutha Youth League [KYL] member, Mr Dumisani Makhanya, told CITY PRESS he, Mr Ntuli and other local activists decided to remain at Kwamakhutha with about 200 mourners who could not find room in the buses yesterday morning.

Mr Makhanya said they decided to hire a taxi -- when a heavily armed gang of vigilantes attacked them.

"They started firing at us wildly. I can't believe we are still alive," said Mr Makhanya.

The two were rescued by a taxi driver who passed while the attackers chased them.

Mr Ntuli, a KYL member, was heavily protected by his comrades when he arrived at the cemetery an hour after the attack. The coffins were opened so he could have a last glimpse at four members of his family.

Journalists crowding around him were not allowed to take pictures or interview him. He said he was too heartbroke to speak and was ushered into a waiting car.

Among those buried were his father, Twelve Apostolic Church Reverend Willie Nkosi, and sisters Phumelele, Jabu and Sithembile. Others buried were Nomusa and Mr Edward Ndwane.

Ten-year-old Nomfundo Thusini was buried at a separate funeral in Lamontville -- beside her four sisters and brothers buried last weekend.

UDF President Mr Archie Gumede wept as he told mourners: "If I cannot be safe at my house, where am I safe in this world?"

He said he hoped "we will unite like a rock -- so that this does not happen again."

Speakers included Mr Ntuli's brother, Reverend Joseph Ntuli, of the Apostolic Faith Mission in Soweto.

Security forces kept a strong presence in the township all day.

Mr Ntuli's shattered widow, Mrs Ethel Khanyisile Ntuli, told CITY PRESS that after the funeral her family had waited for the four to be buried before leaving the township.

She said since two days after the massacre of the church members until yesterday her family had received death threats. As a result, the family has moved its property to friends and relatives in other Durban townships.

-- Mr Victor Ntuli has, according to tradition, become head of his shattered family. But this appears to be impossible in the light of the attempts on his life.

/12624

CSO: 3400/954

COLUMNIST EXPRESSES HOPE FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO INTERCINE VIOLENCE

Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Nat Diseko]

[Text] THERE are hopes — higher than ever before — that the bitter feuding between the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front may be finally resolved.

About a week ago, the Congress of South African Trade Unions — Eastern Province region — held joint talks with the UDF and Azapo to discuss the inter-group violence in Port Elizabeth townships. The violence has left many dead and many injured.

The growing violence has caused concern among leaders of both the progressive UDF grouping and the black consciousness-oriented affiliates of Azapo.

These internecine clashes have erupted in various parts of the country but have been more intense and frequent in the Eastern Cape and Soweto.

The inter-group violence, which the Bureau for Information and some of the media blandly refer to as "black-on-black" violence, has served to dent the credibility of anti-apartheid organisations in the townships.

"Black-on-black" violence has become a much-hated term in some quarters because it is felt the authorities in particular have used it as a blanket term to explain away some incidents of violence which may not necessarily be the result of internecine warring.

Mr Raschin Naidoo, publicity-secretary of the Azanian Student Movement which is an Azapo affiliate, put his finger on it when he said: "The community ends up asking itself whether it can be represented by organisations which are at each other's throats."

"The community gets alienated from the political struggle because the organisations are at loggerheads and deaths occur. How can the community trust these organisations?" he asked.

Grim high

The politically-motivated violence, which reached a grim high last year, has been going on and off for the past two years. Press clippings mutely chronicle the harvest of death.

Here are some random entries from *The Sowetan*. 2.10.86 — Pupils Viyani Edwin Nkomo, 17, Msilana Sishanga, 16, and Mbulelo Mabena, 15. Six pupils were abducted as a result of which three died and three had

to be hospitalised with bullet wounds. On 7.8.86 six people including Jefferson Lengane, 29, a Soweto student leader, appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court charged with murder and attempted murder. The Bureau for Information said the three teenagers were killed in a faction fight between gangs. Jefferson Lengane jumped bail and his father, Mr Thabo Lengane, died in what looked like a revenge killing.

8.8.86 — Sonwabo Ngxale, senior executive member of Azapo, was kidnapped from a taxi, hacked, and brutally assaulted.

In October last year, Miss Masabata Loate, one of Soweto's famous student leaders, and one of few women to be imprisoned for treason, was hacked to death by a mob in Orlando West.

6.10.86 — Fuzile Rapulana of Zwile, PE, abducted three days after Mr Ngxale's kidnapping, and burnt to death. He was PE branch manager of Azapo.

The list is long and the violence seems to feed on itself. One view that the leaders of the two main streams of political thought have in common is that the violence must stop.

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity-secretary of the UDF, said: "This kind of violence does not serve the interests of the struggle in this country. We are extremely concerned at the continued conflict between supporters of our respective organisations."

Azapo's Mr Naidoo said: "Any organisation that takes the struggle seriously would adopt the view that a situation whereby organisations of different political tendencies, who differ in terms of methods of struggle, should not reach a point where the organisations are at physical opposition to each other."

He said the kind of violence that was taking place was distasteful because it retarded the progress of the struggle.

Democratic right

"Organisations should agree that differences exist and agree and disagree on certain matters. It is the democratic right of every organisation to propagate its views without fear of physical harassment," he said.

"We will also be approaching the clergy to act as mediators in such talks because the clergy are recog-

nised by the community as neutral, as peacemakers," Mr Naidoo said.

Reacting to claims in some quarters that the UDF had never come out clearly against the ongoing conflict, Mr Morobe said: "We have tangible evidence at our disposal that the UDF has been as concerned and opposed to this conflict as anyone else who is committed to national unity and liberation."

He said that after Cosatu, the UDF, and Azapo had come together in the Eastern Cape to look into the problem of inter-group fighting, it had been discovered that people who were behind the violence were people who have been known to have direct connections with the 'system'.

"One of the main characters in the drama is a former member of Azapo who has been disowned by the organisation," Mr Morobe said.

He said that in other parts of the country, where there has been the so-called black-on-black violence, it had been found that such violence had always been carried out by "vigilante" groups and reactionary elements who have found common cause with apartheid in order to destroy the democratic movement.

Mr Morobe said as far as attacks in Soweto which were blamed on UDF affiliates were concerned, his organisation had to rely only on newspaper reports.

"We don't know who are behind these attacks. We have had internal communications with our units where we have called upon all activists to exercise maximum political discipline and not engage in activities that can retard the progress of the struggle for liberation," he said.

Mr Morobe said the UDF would seek to co-operate with Azapo in solving the present problems.

/13104
CSO: 3400/12

SOWETAN CONDUCTS ELECTION POLL OF READERS

MB310820 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] Only three million voters -- all white -- are eligible to vote or to be voted for in the election that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will announce today.

More than 26 million other South Africans will be ignored. There are, of course, the two junior chambers of the three-chamber Parliament, but it has been demonstrated time and again that power is exclusively in white hands.

The announcement of the date of the election at the opening of Parliament today continues the centuries-old tradition of white domination. It is whites who decide how this country, all our lives, shall be run.

And that is the nub of the problems in this country, the cause of the bloody conflict that has engulfed the lives of South Africans: Those who have been denied a voice demand an effective say in the running of their country, in the decision-making here.

In spite of years of talk of reform, the government is not giving in on this one.

Is the government reflecting the will of the people of South Africa?

From today we put that to the test.

The SOWETAN is leaping beyond apartheid, beyond all forms of racism and partition. We ask every South African -- black and white; young and old; male and female; urban and rural -- to pick the 10 people they believe should be governing the country.

We want the voice of every South African to be heard, whether he be from Bloemfontein or Kgalabatsane, from Naboomspruit or Bisho, from Pretoria or Umtata, from Sibasa or Mmabatho.

You may choose any South African you believe is capable of running this country whatever his political persuasions. Each person whose name you send will get one vote.

The top 10 names will be the people that South Africans want to entrust with the government of this country. The person with the highest votes will be the one South Africans believe should be heading the government.

Our ballot will be running concurrently with the white elections, so that we can effectively show what is possible in relation to what is in fact happening in our country now.

On the day that the results of the white elections are announced, we will also announce the results of the SOWETAN's Ballot Box.

Besides the chance to cast your vote, you also get the chance of debating the issues facing this country. We invite readers to write to us arguing the merits of their choices. We will regularly publish a sample of the letters we get from readers.

Make sure your vote is heard.

/12624

CSO: 3400/954

FUNDS SCANDAL ROCKS SOWETO COUNCIL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 1 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Derrick Luthayi]

[Text]

THE Soweto Council has been rocked by a funds scandal - with revelations this week that Soweto councillors have been paying themselves much more than they should.

The Soweto funds scandal comes hot on the heels of alleged misappropriation of funds by the Tokoza Town Council where about R1,3-million has gone missing.

According to confidential documents in the possession of *City Press*, councillors in Soweto have been paying themselves R1 200 each month - R645 more than their monthly allowances allow. And this they did without the approval of the government.

Approved monthly allowances in Soweto are R554 for each councillor, but it has been disclosed that from October 10, 1985, Soweto councillors had paid themselves R1 200 each month up to December 31, 1986.

The decision to increase the allowances was taken in a meeting on February 18, 1986. Councillors agreed to pay themselves allowances of R1 200 in retrospect from October 10, 1985.

The government is furious about the move - and has ordered repayments from each councillor.

The director-general of Constitutional Development and Planning has ordered the councillors to repay the money. In a confidential letter he said: "In order not to cause undue inconvenience it is suggested that the total excess amount of R5 756 be recovered in equal monthly instalments of R480 and a final instalment of R476."

Another letter from the director-general sent on November 3, stated: "The draft bill on a pension fund for councillors which was also to contain directives for

councillors allowances has not been approved and will probably be revised and re-submitted during the next parliamentary session.

"In view of the above, it is now necessary to give further attention to the ultra vires decision taken by your council in February 1986.

"The decision of the council cannot be condoned and only those allowances approved by

this department in terms of the Act may be paid. This entails the original approved R554 a month plus the 20% increase of the contingency allowance and any overpayment made must be recovered from the councillors."

The Soweto controversy follows the funds scandal in the Tokoza Council, which this week fired its mayor, Gerald Mmambolo, and town clerk Doris

Thinane for alleged misappropriation of R1,3-million from council funds. Both are now facing criminal charges.

Johannesburg police liaison officer Col Mallerbe said police were investigating further charges that part of the R1,3-million was used to purchase houses worth R95 000 and R105 000 in Northcliff and Montgomery Park.

SOWETO CLERK CLAIMS CITY COUNCIL IS BANKRUPT

MB051852 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 87 p 1, 4

[Article by Mandla Ndlazi]

[Text] The Soweto City Council is bankrupt. This was said during a press conference in the council's committee room at the Jabulani chambers yesterday.

The town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, said the council was owed R29 million by the residents who had not paid their water and electricity bills since June last year.

Mr Malan said the council paid Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] and Rand Water Board from reserve funds. These funds had now gone dry and that was why the council was appealing to the residents to pay their rent, water and electricity accounts.

Mr Malan said the reserve funds totalled R35 million. Part of this money was used for the development of certain areas in Soweto. Such projects had been stopped.

The council had managed to pay its accounts for bridging loans. He refused to disclose the sources that gave the council such loans, but added that they would repay the loans.

Mr. Julius Mdlalose, chairman of the council's housing committee said only a few residents had paid their rent, water and electricity bills since June last year.

Mr Mdlalose said the hundreds of residents who streamed to his office daily told him that they needed council protection to pay their accounts.

"These people are prepared to pay but they have indicated that they were afraid to do so because of the "siyayinyovas" [group of youths in Soweto prone to violence and vandalism] said Mr Mdlalose. Mr Malan appealed to residents not to heed the pamphlets that were distributed by former councillor. Mr Ephraim Tshabalala. He said the pamphlets indicated the amounts of rent the residents and hostel dwellers were supposed to pay.

Mr Malan warned that electricity would be cut in most parts of Soweto in the coming few weeks if the residents did not pay their bills.

The council was going to deal with the rent issue separately, and there was a plan to see the State president, Mr P.W. Botha on this he said.

/6662

CSO: 3400/1

500 BLACKS TRAINED IN CONSTRUCTION

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 86 p 5

[Text]

THERE are 28 women — including one aged 55 — among the 500 blacks being trained in building techniques at a Durban construction firm as part of the Government scheme to alleviate the chronic black housing shortage.

When the Government announced the plan to set aside money for this purpose, the firm Murray and Roberts applied for an allocation and undertook to train 1 500 people at their training centre in Prospecton, south of Durban, and 1 000 at their Richards Bay training centre.

Five hundred are being trained in a three-week home-building programme, at the end of which they should be able to build their own homes — or build for others.

Mrs Sue Renton, public relations officer for the firm, said the first group had almost finished their course — involving laying bricks, fixing roof trusses, plastering walls and hanging doors.

They were about three-quarters of the way through the course, after which anyone who showed he or she had the aptitude would be given the option of choosing another one-week course to specialise in any particular field, such as plastering, plumbing, carpentry and roofing, painting or glazing.

"It is not a course for the unemployed (although most of them are out of work): it is just to teach people skills they can use to help in the housing situation," she said.

"Last year we did it for unemployed people and one of those we trained has since set up his own business and is building houses — six-roomed houses, at that — for other people."

The trainees were visited on site by the mayor of Umlazi, Mr Rubin Mfeka, and the Umlazi member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Wimmington Sabelo, who inspected the work being done.

Mr Sabelo said: "People have been coming back and telling us how wonderful this training course is."

Candidates for training are selected in liaison with local authorities. Since 1985, the firm has taught 21 000 people the basic home-building skills.

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CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

FACTION VIOLENCE LEADS TO RESIGNATION OF 2,200 MINERS

MB021722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 Feb (SAPA)--Over 2000 President Steyn Gold mine workers resigned and left the mine near Welkom today -- the culmination of violent faction fighting since December which has left 39 dead and 177 injured.

"The prospect of renewed violence and consequent loss of life left President Steyn management with no alternative but to request workers to either return to their normal duties or to terminate the employment with the mine," Anglo-American spokesman Mr John Kingley-Jones said in a statement in Johannesburg tonight.

"This action by management resulted in 2,200 workers leaving the mine today and was taken only after further outbreaks of violence last week, which left 10 dead, and after an escalation of tension at the No 1 shaft hostel over the weekend.

"Differences between Xhosa and Sotho employees emerged in mid-December last year. Since then 39 of our employees have lost their lives and 177 have been injured. Continued efforts have been made by management to resolve these differences and included several meetings with representatives of the governments of Lesotho and Transkei.

"In addition, the local and regional committees of the National Union of Mineworkers were consulted as to how these differences could best be resolved. Despite the efforts of all these parties, these tensions persisted.

"The independent investigation into these incidents, commissioned by President Steyn management in December, has been concluded by Advocate Zulman and the results are expected shortly."

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CSO: 3400/954

PLAN TO RAISE ZULU STANDARD OF LIVING REVEALED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN: An ambitious plan that will improve the quality of life and provide an additional 80 000 sites for blacks in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg area has been recommended by a joint KwaZulu/central government council.

The report of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council, which could affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Zulus, was handed simultaneously to the two governments in Cape Town and Ulundi yesterday.

The report, which is being kept confidential at this stage, is to be subject to negotiations between KwaZulu and the central government.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, indicated at the handing over ceremony in Cape Town that the main problem would be finance.

Although he hinted that a substantial amount of the money could come from the proposed regional services councils he gave the assurance that the proposals would not be used to force KwaZulu to accept the RSCs, which it has consistently opposed.

Because black residential areas overlapped the borders of KwaZulu and

Natal, Mr Heunis said the implementation of the proposals could be subjected to control by the yet-to-be established Joint Executive Authority for Natal and KwaZulu.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, revealed that contracts totalling almost R100 million had been awarded in terms of an interim report of the council, which was handed to the Government last year.

In handing the report to the Government the chairman of the council, Bishop Alpheus Zulu, appealed to it to keep the council in existence so that it could help with the implementation of the proposals.

He said the council had credibility among the people and it was important that this credibility be maintained.

"The report is a sincere effort to bring immediate, short-term needs of the blacks in the area into focus and to propose a programme that alleviates the most severe problems."

But Bishop Zulu warned that the report was based on "very conservative population projections".

BRIEFS

ANC 'INVOLVED' IN ORGANIZED CRIME--The Johannesburg-based Victims Against Terror organization says its investigations have revealed that the African National Congress is deeply involved in organized crime. Quoting senior South African intelligence sources and ANC defectors, the organization says the ANC has set up a vast and effective crime network in South Africa and several neighboring states. It says recently uncovered evidence points to the ANC's large-scale involvement in serious crime, including drug and illicit diamond dealing, armed robbery, and car theft. The organized crime operation falls exclusively under the control of high-ranking members of the ANC's terrorist arm, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation ANC military wing]. The Victims Against Terror organization, which has links with similar organizations in the United States and Britain, campaigns against terrorism and helps to rehabilitate its victims. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Feb 87 MB] /6662

WOMEN-LED BLACK HOMES INCREASING--Pretoria Feb 12 SAPA--An increasing number of women were heading black households, a UNISA [University of South Africa] Bureau of Market Research survey has found. According to a news release in Pretoria today, about 25 per cent of black households were now headed by women. The survey also found that Sowetan families were best off in the country with an average income per person of R1,756. Blacks in Kimberly and the Cape peninsula earned the least with R1,030 and R1,061 respectively per person. The survey also found that black households spent about a third of their cash income on food. It found that women were spending more on their personal appearance, such as visits to the hairdresser and that malt beer was the most popular alcoholic beverage in the townships. The survey detected a drop in black birth rates in the metropolitan areas. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1050 GMT 12 Feb 87 MB] /6662

UDF CONDEMNS ATTACK ON SISULU'S HOME--Johannesburg Feb 9 SAPA--The recent attacks on [Transvaal] United Democratic Front president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu's home was part of an ongoing campaign against the organisation and its affiliates, said Mr Murphy Morobe, acting national publicity secretary for the UDF in a statement. He added that Mrs Sisulu's stature in the community was such that no one except political deviants and agents of apartheid would attempt arson against someone who had done so much for the liberation struggle in South Africa. "The intentions of those behind these diabolical attacks are

obvious. They want to do it in such a way that it would seem like the work of other blacks," said the statement. Mr Morobe said the community of Orlando West would be offering Mrs Sisulu the "security she deserves." He added that those responsible for the attacks should realise that their actions would not force Mrs Sisulu to shirk her responsibility of leading the UDF and the democratic movement during these difficult times. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 9 Feb 87 MB] /6662

TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM NEW BRIGHTON--Port Elizabeth Feb 8 SAPA--Residents of New Brighton Township, near Port Elizabeth, were surprised on Friday by the sudden unexplained withdrawal of all security forces from the township where they have been since last June 14. A report in the bi-weekly CITY PRESS said today that for 7-1/2 months New Brighton has been sealed off by a two-metre high razor wire fence and all four entrances were sealed off by security force roadblocks. All vehicles entering and leaving the area were stopped and thoroughly searched. [At 1004 GMT on 8 February SAPA carried the following advisory : The Interdepartmental Press Liaison Centre, in accordance with Regulation 3(1) of the regulations promulgated by Proclamation R224 of December 11, 1986, said today that our story Troops out from Port Elizabeth falls within the ambit of these regulations and the spokesman for the SA Police has decided not to authorise publication.] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 8 Feb 87 MB] /6662

FARISANI RELEASED FROM DETENTION--Johannesburg, 31 Jan (SAPA)--Dean Tshenuweni Farisani, 39, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa, was released from detention in Venda yesterday afternoon, his wife Mrs Mudzunga Farisani said. He was detained without access to family or lawyers by the Venda security police on 22 November on his return from a meeting with the African National Congress in Lusaka. Mrs Farisani said he had been on a hunger strike from Jan 1 but this was denied by Venda authorities. The dean had however, spent time in the hospital while in detention. This is the fourth time he has been detained but he has never been charged. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 31 Jan 87 MB] /12624

GOVERNMENT-ANC TALKS REPORTEDLY SABOTAGED--A PFP MP says plans for talks between the government and the ANC were sabotaged at the last minute. Tiaan van der Merwe says the talks were set up last year by the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] and both sides were on the verge of getting together. The EPG asked the government under what conditions it would meet the outlawed organization. The conditions were accepted by the ANC, but Mr van der Merwe says the talks collapsed when the SADF raided Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12624

BOPHUTHATSWANA REQUIRING VISAS FROM TRAINMEN--Johannesburg, 4 Feb (SAPA)--Rail traffic between South Africa and black Africa could be disrupted next week because Bophuthatswana is demanding that Zimbabwean railwaymen operating trains through its territory apply for visas from Monday. Late last year, Bophuthatswana also refused to allow Botswana trains and crews to enter its territory without visas. Mr Stephen Mogajane, director of information of Bophuthatswana's Department of Foreign Affairs, denied the move was a ploy by Bophuthatswana to force Zimbabwe and Botswana to recognize its independence. "These countries would be violating Organization of African Unity resolutions if they recognized us," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 4 Feb 87 MB] /12624

MAJOR FACTORS IN MINeworker VIOLENCE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The past year has seen the worst outbreak of fighting among black miners in nearly a decade, culminating in a war of words between the main black miners' union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), and South Africa's mining giant, Anglo American Corporation.

While the immediate and specific causes of fighting may differ from mine to mine, the migrant labour system and the accompanying single-sex hostel accommodation easily emerge as important factors in any examination of clashes among black mineworkers.

According to Dr Kent McNamara, an official attached to the Chamber of Mines' research organisation, underlying group fighting on the mines was the migrant labour system, as well as living conditions in hostels where up to 16 men often had to share a single room.

Indicative of the high level of tension generated by conditions in the hostel rooms was the fact that the rooms were the site where most assaults had been found to occur, said Dr McNamara, who, after eight years' comprehensive research, recently completed a doctoral thesis on conflict on South African mines.

Hostel fights tended to be sparked by issues such as theft, arguments over rations, women or visitors who were unwelcome to other room occupants.

Dr McNamara said the migrant labour system accounted for the conflict between individuals taking an ethnic form and involving social groups of workers.

"Individual conflict will take an ethnic form because of the social groups associated with the migrant labour system. Once on the mines, workers recruited from the same home area would tend to stick together, with friendships forming along regional lines.

"They have to do this because the stresses associated with migrant labour, hostel conditions and difficult underground work. The only resources enabling a man in that position to cope are people — friends," explained Dr McNamara.

Emphasising that such friendships usually had as their basis regional, rather than ethnic, links, Dr McNamara said: "For example, migrant workers from the Ciskei and Transkei speak the same language — Xhosa — but would not belong to the same social group as a result.

Rather, workers from each area would develop friendships on the basis of having regionally common interests. Those from the Transkei tend to come together to play rugby while those from the Ciskei would be interested in cricket."

The result was that when a fight broke out between two workers from different social

groups over a purely personal difference, the fight would be joined by group members who felt obliged to come to the defence of their fellow.

The high labour turnover characterising black mine labour up to the late 1970s only aggravated matters as it prevented the establishment of a relatively stable community on the mines.

Dr McNamara said tensions may have been expected to reduce with the comparative stabilisation of the black labour force in the 1980s.

On the contrary, the result was the extension of the length of time a man could hold on to a job, thus slowing down the upward mobility of new recruits.

This led to an escalation in the struggle to secure jobs — itself fuelled by the drought and unemployment in the rural areas.

Dr McNamara believes that even enforcing residential integration among migrant workers would not resolve the basic problem of regionally based interests and antagonism.

The solution, he said, would be to have a more stable, and permanent workforce.

His view has been supported to varying degrees by both the NUM and Anglo American — with both agreeing that clashes between groups of black miners were not inherently ethnic.

According to Anglo American — in whose mines up to 80 workers died in faction fighting in the past year — tension on the mines, "much of which exists by virtue of the single-sex hostels and migrant labour system", has been heightened recently by, among other things, the state of emergency and anxiety over reports of repatriation of foreign workers.

"Irresponsible action" such as "trials" and executions (including the killing of four team leaders at one mine), illegal work stoppages and coercion of work-

ers to join boycotts of liquor outlets and mine stores, had exacerbated the situation.

Anglo accused some NUM branches of ignoring conflict resolution procedures, leading to violence.

Rejecting this assertion, the NUM said all blame for the violence and death in mine fighting had to be laid at the door of management.

NUM Press officer Mr Marcel Golding said in addition to the migrant labour system being basic to mine violence, a vital ingredient to the conflict was the battle between a union bent on abolishing "management structures of control and domination" and employers trying to maintain a threatened status quo. Of a union trying to substitute management-created structures for democratic worker-established ones.

"Management is attempting to impose forms of authority, such as the 'induna' system, designed to ensure maximum division and control of the workers.

But the NUM has come along and seriously challenged these very institutions that have made it possible for mining bosses to maintain their domination and make profits.

"The Spamer case is just one example of how far management would be prepared to go to maintain its structures of domination. We have a number of other examples where management has used indunas and others to foment anti-union sentiments," said Mr Golding.

(In the above case a Rand Supreme Court judge made an urgent order restraining an assistant hostel manager at the Marievale mine, Mr Johannes Spamer, and an induna, a Mr Mpinga, from causing injury or death to two members of the NUM. The unopposed order followed evidence that Mr Spamer and Mr Mpinga had plotted to assault, maim or burn union members.)

Pointing to the disruption in production brought on by mine violence, Mr Golding said managements would be "willing to suffer substantial losses to maintain domination of the workers".

Warning that there could not be harmonious industrial relations on the mines until the "archaic structures which give rise to conflict are removed", Mr Golding accused Anglo of ignoring NUM proposals to help normalise the situation and prevent further violence.

These included:

- Anglo should abolish the induna system.
- Management must not house workers according to language groups and should remove the migrant labour system to allowing workers to live with their families.

- Management should dismantle the emergency protection unit whereby white miners were used as security personnel against black colleagues during strikes.

In response, Anglo, Gold Fields and Gencor denied involvement in any anti-NUM activity. Spokesmen for both Anglo and Gencor said the NUM had failed to produce evidence of any such management activity. All three companies said they were committed to freedom of industrial association.

An Anglo spokesman said the company agreed with the NUM that the migrant labour system and hostels had to be abolished.

"We are on record as saying we have to move away from the migrant labour system and towards a situation where all of our employees live with their families near to their place of employment.

"We are working actively towards this goal. In view of the number of people involved and the attendant costs, it will be some time before our objective in this area is achieved," said the spokesman.

NGK FACTIONS PRESENT RESPECTIVE VIEWS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Carina le Grange]

[Text] Reports that the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk is threatened by a major split and severe financial difficulties has been categorically denied by a senior executive member of the Church, Professor Flip van der Watt, and the Moderator, Professor Johan Heyns.

The leader of a dissident movement opposed to the decision to open the church to all races, Professor Willie Lubbe, said yesterday that people were "streaming" to the movement's Pretoria office and money was pouring into their coffers instead of going to the NGK.

Judging from discussion sessions in congregations in Pretoria, Marikana, the far Northern Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Johannesburg, only the minority — and in most cases a minimal number — is dissatisfied.

Dealing with other issues claimed by the CCDM, the NGK leaders reply that:

- Professor Heyns never "went further than the synod decision on clause 270" and that he kept closely to the synod decision on "apartheid" during the BBC interview. He said while some people opposed the decision, not all will leave the church and there was no threat of a split.

- Some church councils took decisions opposing clause 270, but Professor van der Watt says he was not once given the impression that they are withholding their money. He does not know about a single congregation where the minister has been victimised by not receiving his stipend.

- People should not fear and expect to be engulfed by new black members. Professor van der Watt, who will be conducting more discussion sessions on clause 270, said: "Membership is also determined geographically."

Each congregation visited has been reminded that while the NGK is open, the concept of four different churches for whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds has

not been done away with, and cannot be done away with since different people have different needs.

- Professor van der Watt sees no contradiction or ambiguity in Dr Fourie's article in *Die Kerkbode* and he supports Dr Fourie's view.

- Only one person openly indicated that he was leaving the Church, making a mockery of the claim that people are "streaming" to the CCDM. He says the moderation of the Northern Transvaal had no knowledge of 15 "rebellious" congregations in Pretoria.

- The NIK has itself warned that it should deal carefully with the issue of blacks attending its services. Dissatisfied NGK members may well find blacks attending NIK services.

- Professor van der Watt has not once been contradicted with scriptural argument on the decision taken to open the Church, while he himself has tried to explain the decision "in the light of the Gospel".

- He stresses that even where church councils had differed from the decision, discussions had taken place in good spirit and with open minds, and that he had also explained it was not the way of the Church to withhold money.

● He says he found most people's opposition politically motivated, heightened emotionally by the forthcoming election.

Up to 15 congregations in Pretoria are openly rebelling against the decision to open the Church to all races.

"Thousands of people in the Church do not want to worship with blacks. Dissent is growing, with more and more people joining our movement. Although the NGK leadership denies this, they will eventually have to concede the fact," said Professor Lubbe, chairman of the Continuation Committee of Dissatisfied Members (CCDM).

Other claims are that:

● The CCDM demand the resignation of Professor Heyns from all his official posts in the Church due to his interpretation of apartheid and the synod decision in a recent BBC interview. In South Africa this week, Professor Heyns said the decision's influence on the Church was "minimal". Professor Lubbe replied it seemed the NGK leadership was backtracking on its otherwise liberal stand.

● Some congregations are unable to pay their minister's stipend because members of the CCDM pay their tithes into a contingency fund set up by the movement late last year in preparation for a Church "under Afrikaners". This will be started should the NGK not reverse its decision on open membership.

● "Hundreds" of NGK members have started attending services at the whites-only Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, which has a clause in its constitution expressly forbidding black membership.

● Verlig ministers and their verkrampt church councils, mainly in northern Pretoria, have clashed as the rift over open membership grows, and in one case two ministers of the same congregation are in conflict over the implications of the synod decision.

● The Marikana congregation has formally asked Professor Heyns to resign.

● About eight Orange Free State congregations, including Heilbron and Vierfontein, have suspended their synodical contributions.

● Thousands of NGK members have said they will vote for the right wing in the general election.

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CSO: 3400/980

INDABA DIRECTOR REFUTES CLAIMS BY HEUNIS

MB061115 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Durban, Feb 6, SAPA--KwaZulu-Natal Indaba Director Prof Dawis van Wyk has expressed "dismay" at what he terms Mr Chris Heunis' latest attack "on a serious constitutional initiative which has captured the imagination both locally and internationally." The attack, Prof Van Wyk says, was made by the minister of constitutional development and planning on SABC television last night.

"The Indaba has no wish to enter the party political arena, least of all in the current election campaign. However, at least six points raised by Mr Heunis were so grossly inaccurate and misleading that I am forced to respond," he said.

Prof Van Wyk said the Natal Agricultural Union did not alter its status as an Indaba delegation, as Mr Heunis has said.

The Indaba was not drawn into the political arena by other parties, as claimed by Mr Heunis. They were at pains to prevent this happening, and it was the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, who had first made the Indaba a political issue.

Mr Heunis' statement on TV last night that he was "forced" to react prematurely to the Indaba proposals before they had been studied and commented on by the KwaZulu Government and the Natal provincial administration. [sentence as received] Who had forced him? Certainly not any of the groupings that had signed the Indaba agreement, Prof Van Wyk said.

It was grossly misleading to have suggested, as Mr Heunis had done, that the Indaba envisaged financial independence for Natal, which would lead to bankruptcy. There was not a single region in South Africa that could survive without funding from the central treasury.

Finally, Prof Van Wyk said, it was absolutely untrue to have suggested that the Indaba proposals were rushed through and that the process of negotiation was not allowed to run its full course.

The final weeks of discussion had dragged on interminably, even though it was abundantly clear that differences between the majority and the dissenting minority were irreconcilable. The process had had to end somewhere.

"The Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, and I are studying a record of Mr Heunis' interview and intend issuing a detailed analysis at a later stage," Prof Van Wyk added.

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CSO: 3400/998

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU AFFILIATES DISCUSS OK STRIKE SUPPORT ACTION

MB091915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 9 SAPA--More than 200 worker-delegates from 54 Anglo American companies met in Johannesburg yesterday to discuss support action for the OK workers strike.

The workers, from 11 Congress of South African Trade Unions affiliates expressed their firm commitment to use "all possible means of pressure to obtain victory" in the strike, according to a statement issued jointly by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa [CCAWUSA] and COSATU.

"The meeting expressed unequivocal support for the OK workers struggle for a living wage and condemned the tactics being used by management against the workers," said the statement. "The meeting expressed firm commitment to use all possible means of pressure to obtain victory in the OK workers' strike."

The delegates further condemned the detentions under the emergency regulations that occurred in Port Elizabeth on Saturday morning, February 7. The statement said that this came shortly after a meeting between Mr Adriaan Vlock, minister of law and order, and OK bazaars in which the issue of detentions was discussed.

It was further decided that workers from each company should approach their management to pressurise OK to reinstate the workers dismissed during the strike and to continue negotiations in a serious manner.

The action by certain COSATU affiliates who have refused to deliver supplies to OK bazaars was also noted and endorsed.

CCAWUSA members have been on strike at OK bazaars stores throughout the country since December. They are demanding wage increases of R160-a-month and minimum wage of R450 a month.

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CSO: 3400/998

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS ARGUMENTS ON REFORM TEMPO

MB090550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is ironic that after a year in which South Africa has experienced the most fundamental reforms in its history as an independent state, one of the most hotly argued political issues in the country is whether there really is a commitment to reform. Actually, this description of the issue is somewhat misleading. It suggests that the argument is concerned solely with the tempo of reform, and reflects different views on how rapidly the process should unfold. In fact, however, underlying the debate are more deep-rooted differences about the direction reform should take--what the end goal for South Africa should be.

Obviously, where one political group has different goals from another, reforms proposed by the other will not be regarded as in any way sufficient. Nevertheless, the tempo of reform is one of the big talking points in national politics at present, and since all significant groups in white politics want changes of one kind or another in the political and social structures, all are necessarily concerned with questions about a feasible tempo, and hence the mechanics of reform. It is a truism that in complex human situation, any significant change generates--through the interaction of the people--further developments, both beneficial and disruptive. This is all the more so when an entire society undertakes a process of fundamental restructuring. And, when it aims to do so along the route of democratic reform with the support of the electorate and through negotiated [word indistinct] with other groups, the challenge becomes awesome indeed.

That the pace of reform is largely dependent on the influence of a multitude of factors in such a situation goes without saying. In South Africa, with its commitment to expanding democracy, the most intractable aspect of constitutional reform is undoubtedly the striving to achieve consensus on major changes. Each stage of the chain of evaluating, planning, and finally implementing particular reforms has to meet the test of agreement reached through negotiation among those who would be affected. On one hand that means identifying black leaders who represent the affected groups, and securing their cooperation for negotiation.

Building mutual trust as a basis for proceeding can be a laborious process in itself. It is made still more difficult by the campaign of intimidation of moderate black leaders pursued by violent radicals in recent years. Simultaneously, a reformist government has, of necessity, to retain the support of its own constituency in a democratic set-up. An extensive program of explaining goals to convince voters of the need for change is no small part of the time-consuming process that finally leads to a negotiated agreement.

As if the situation were not already sufficiently complicated, it is made even more so by the disruptive effects of foreign interference in the reform debate. Apart from the economic repercussions, foreign interference has hardened attitudes on all sides, causing further polarization and reducing negotiating possibilities. There are, of course, other factors influencing the tempo of reform, one of them being the economic resources available to the state. And the very fact that change has a ripple effect in all areas of society and is therefore inherently destabilizing, imposes a need for periods of merely consolidating what has been achieved so far. What is essential, however, in the debate on how fast reform should take place in South Africa, is that the limits which are set by the goal to expand democracy may not be ignored.

/6662
CSO: 3400/998

NATION'S FIRST MULTI-RACIAL SCHOOL OPENS NEW ERA IN EDUCATION

Uthongathi To Be Model

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Sbu Mngadi]

[Text]

A NEW era in education dawned this week with the opening of South Africa's first non-racial school, Uthongathi.

On their first day at the first "normal" school, the 104 boys and girls from wide-ranging cultural backgrounds seemed keen to mix - but still shy.

Uthongathi - built near Tongaat by the New Era Schools Trust - is said to be a model of future education if SA is to be a peaceful society.

The R9-million school starts with 104 pupils while 1 200 applied.

The name Uthongathi is derived from local history. The story goes that weary travellers to Zululand stopped a group of locals in

Tongaat and asked where they could drink and water their cattle.

They were shown a dirty stream - which the travellers scornfully dismissed.

The angry locals retorted that to the travellers it might not seem much but to them it was "Uthongathi" - a thing of significance.

Founder headmaster Richard Thompson, 38, said it was appropriate that SA's first truly non-racial and "normal" school be called Uthongathi.

"To us it is not only a name - but our motto."

SA has many so-called "multiracial" schools which are in fact all predominantly white with a sprinkling of black chil-

dren, said Thompson, a former deputy headmaster of such a school - St Martins in Johannesburg.

Welcoming his pupils, Thompson said: "The era we are starting today is the one in which colour means nothing to us.

"We are South Africans first and foremost.

"Our objective is to create a new order."

Believing effective communication between the races can be achieved best by children of different cultural backgrounds attending school together, the NEST plans more multi-racial schools in the eastern and western Cape and the Transvaal.

Uthongathi will involve

pupils in running and maintaining the school.

Though it opened with a single Standard 5 class, two Standard 6 classes and a Standard 7 class, it aims at an enrollment of 300 by 1990.

English, Afrikaans and Zulu are all treated as official languages which should be learned by everybody at school.

The principal said non-racial education is "without question the answer in this country and should be developed if we are to cope with the needs of the future.

"We're going to see many more of this type of school in South Africa."

The fees at Uthongathi are R2 200 for day pupils and R5 500 for borders.

Headmaster Explains Significance of New School

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 Jan 87 p 14

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] One hundred boys and girls stared solemnly at the headmaster while he told them they were making history just by being at school.

"The eyes of all of South Africa are on us," said Richard Thompson, "because what we are doing is completely new."

He is the head of Uthongathi, the new non-racial school on Natal's north coast, which opened last week.

Thompson's claim that Uthongathi is the country's first non-racial school might surprise those aware of the long battle waged by church schools for the right to open their doors to all, and their eventual decision to go ahead anyway, in the face of government disapproval.

The difference, explains Thompson, is that these schools are basically white institutions which have "opened their doors" and admitted a sprinkling of other races.

All Thompson's previous teaching experience has been at St Martin's in Johannesburg. When he began there in 1972, it was a school for white boys only. Since then it has opened its doors wider — first to girls and then to pupils of all races.

"You could say that has made me aware of the problems involved in becoming an open school," he says. "But really I believe the difficulties people imagine you would experience exist in their imagination only. Children can adapt to anything. We never had any racial incident at St Martin's — we just gave children the opportunity to work, live and play together."

At Uthongathi, each of the four official race groups is represented in roughly equal numbers.

The school is owned by the New Era Schools Trust (Nest), and is the first of a number of similar schools planned for different parts of the country.

A number of bursaries have been awarded students who could otherwise not afford the R5 500 annual fee for boarders or the R2 000 day-scholar's fees.

Thompson, who holds an honours degree in geography from Potchefstroom University, had to leave Natal University and return to his parents' home in Potchefstroom because of his family's financial difficulties.

"That's made me very sensitive to the needs of children who come from an economically disadvantaged background," he says. "For example, we are keeping a close watch on the stationery that parents are asked to buy."

The school board insists no children are refused admission to the school because of their parents' financial position. Extensive fund-raising has enabled a "substantial number" of students to be subsidised.

So far the school has four classes, and matric should be written at the school for the first time in 1990.

Thompson told the pupils at their first assembly on Wednesday that Uthongathi would differ from other schools in more than racial mix. There were no servants at the school, so everyone would have to help with domestic chores — "so don't be surprised if you see me sweeping the corridor or up to my elbows washing dishes."

On more general policy, he acknowledges it will be important to keep the pupils in touch with the reality of the world outside the school, and he also recognises that while white pupils often leave school with no idea about South African politics, black students are politicised from an early age. He plans to introduce a political education class, so that students will learn what each party or political grouping stands for.

And he has similar schemes for dealing with religion. As pupils come from many different faiths, he will be starting comparative religion classes rather than religious education lessons, and wants to see pupils of the different faiths taking it in turns to lead assembly.

Thompson is a voracious reader, who has already introduced a half-hour reading period into the school time-table. His other passion is hiking and rock-climbing, and he will introduce into Uthongathi a system which worked well at St Martin's. Every year he plans to take each class on a kind of "outward bound experience", to the Drakensberg where they will learn appreciation of the environment and conservation as well as some basic rock climbing and survival techniques.

The school is registered with the Natal Education Department and will write their matric exam, and as far as the government is concerned, he says, "I believe they regard this as an important experiment and that they are watching very closely."

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CSO: 3400/941

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CONFIDENCE APPEALS FOR BOTHA PROGRAM--House of Delegates Feb 10 SAPA--Both the business sector and the Progressive Federal Party were practising racial discrimination but they had behind the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to ensure that the arrows were fired at him, the chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today. Speaking in the no confidence debate, he said he did not want to comment on the "Ball affair" because it was subjudice. However, he wished to say that certain businesses practised discrimination when they were not compelled to do so. The PFP also practised apartheid in the municipalities it controlled "but they all hide behind the state president and let the arrows go to him." Mr. P.W. Botha had made it clear that South Africa was "at the beginning of the grand highway of reform", Mr Rajbansi said. He appealed to all MP's in the delegates to unite and put their confidence in Mr Botha and in the constitutional future of South Africa. On the subject of "own affairs", Mr Rajbansi said the concept would die the day the Group Areas Act was scrapped. While he looked forward to the day when there was one house of parliament, the fact that the rules of parliament now provided for joint debates--which could be held later this year or next year--showed that the government had made progress. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 10 Feb 87 MB] /6662

BETTER LINKS WITH U.S. POLITICIANS--The Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University says in a memorandum that it is time healthy relationships were built up with the new generation of American politicians. This demands that as far as foreign policy is concerned preference be given to the American Congress and important organizations, and groups which have an influence on the American decision-making process. The institute says it is necessary that the political profiles of the most important Democrats in the American Senate be made available to all South African diplomats. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 87 MB] /6662

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES IN CAPE TOWN--Cape Town, Feb 11 SAPA--The chairman of Cape Town's Executive Committee, Mr Dick Friedlander, says the decision to establish six new coloured management committees in the Cape Peninsula comes as no surprise but the council's opposition to them remains. Management committees, each with five nominated members, are to be established in Mitchells Plain, Woodstock, Retreat, Salt River, Walmer Estate and Schotsche Kloof.

SABC radio news reported Mr Friedlander as saying council policy was that all ratepayers should be directly represented on the council and not simply in an advisory capacity. He said the aim of the new management committees was to give its members representation on the proposed regional services council. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /6662

BLACK'S IN COLORED TOWNSHIP OPPOSED--Cape Town Feb 11 SAPA--As the deadline draws closer for the "mixed-race" Noordhoek squatters to move to Kayelitsha, the chairman of the Ocean View Management Committee has confirmed his committee was opposed to the presence of Africans in the coloured township. The management committee chairman, Mr Yusuf Chothia "further mentioned his committee was of the opinion that the squatter families living in the white group areas of Fish Hoeak, Noordhoek and Kommetjie must be classified in terms of the Group Areas Act and where a coloured woman was living with an African she would have to be rehoused with her husband in the area where he was supposed to live." Asked for comment, Mr Chothia said yesterday: "I am not opposed to the Africans, I am not opposed to anybody, but I am bound by the laws of the land." A spokesman for the divisional council yesterday confirmed that sites in the Khayelitsha site and service scheme were now available and the squatters would be consulted soon about their moving. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0728 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CALL FOR DETAINED PROFESSOR'S RELEASE--Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA--A group of 110 South African legal academics, including a number from Afrikaner-speaking universities, have called for the release from detention of Mr Raymond Suttner, a senior lecturer in law at the University of Witwatersrand. Mr Suttner, a leading figure in the United Democratic Front, has been in detention since the emergency was declared on June 12 last year. The academics all signed a petition which said: "As legal colleagues, we urge the minister to release Mr Suttner immediately." The organisers of the petition, Professor Dennis David of the University of Cape Town, Dr Hugh Corder of Stellenbosch University and Miss Catherine Albertyn of Wits, wrote to the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in December last year. In their letter, they attached a copy of the petition and said: "As lawyers teaching at South African universities, we are particularly concerned at the continued detention of our colleague, Mr Raymond Suttner. He has now been detained for more than 180 days, which is even longer than the statutory provision under the amendment internal security. As lawyers, we find it difficult to accept the concept of detention without trial and are deeply distressed that a person can be held as a prisoner for some six months without appearing in court on any charge," they said. Prof Davis said yesterday that they had not yet received a reply from Mr Vlok. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 12 Feb 87 MB] /6662

CWIU TO STRIKE OVER DISCRIMINATION--Johannesburg Feb 11 SAPA--Over 700 members of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) prepared to down tools at FEDMIS Phalaborwa this morning after voting "overwhelmingly" in favour of a strike over alleged racial discrimination, union press officer, Miss Chris Bonner said. The Union claimed FEDMIS were paying white workers higher wages

than black workers. "Although FEDMIS are trying to camouflage this behind a facade of grading, naked racism is the issue," the CWIU general secretary, Mr Rod Crompton, said. FEDMIS senior personnel officer, Mr Etienne Louw, denied the allegations. "I don't know what they mean," he said. This company believes in equal opportunity for everybody and racial discrimination does not form any part of the policy. The minimum pay level for whites and blacks is the same. Some earn more than the minimum because of years of experience and qualification." He said no meeting to discuss the discrimination issue was planned. "We have been meeting regularly to negotiate a notice of retrenchment and an official recognition agreement. This issue has been one of the points on the agenda but it hasn't been discussed yet." CWIU had declared a dispute on job gradings "but were still waiting for the minister of manpower to appoint a conciliation board," Mr Louw said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /6662

MAWU ADD FOR GENERAL SECRETARY RELEASE--The Metal and Allied Workers' Union [MAWU] is running adds calling for the release of its general secretary. The adds say Moses Mayekiso has been held for seven months without a charge or indictment against him. The MAWU advert also condemns the detention of four other MAWU members and calls on their employers to pay their full wages. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 Feb 87 MB] /6662

ANTIAPARTHEID 'CALL' FOR NP OUSTER--Johannesburg, Feb 5, SAPA--There would be no peace and justice in South Africa as long as the National Party remained in power, an ad hoc group of whites opposed to apartheid said today. Reacting to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's criticism of the group in parliament yesterday it said in a statement today: "The trouble with the state president is that he is not prepared to tolerate an opposition. He should not be wasting parliament's time when he has so much to answer for. We're astounded that the state president has to get his information from Lusaka about a small group of South Africans who are deeply anxious about the future of their country. We're convinced there can be no justice and peace while the National Party remains in power." The statement was issued after a meeting in Johannesburg last night. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0640 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /6662

'BLACK SASH' CRITICISM OF BOTHA--Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA--The Transvaal branch of the Black Sash today criticised verbal attacks on individuals and organisations by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in parliament yesterday. "The National Party increasingly appears to be losing its grip on the country and reality, and is flailing around attacking everything and everyone in sight," a statement from the Sash's Transvaal region said. The Sash said Mr Botha launched "scurrilous attacks against individuals, leading businessmen and organisations peacefully opposed to apartheid. If the government had successfully stemmed unrest it would lift press curbs because it would have nothing to fear from the truth. The Transvaal region of the Black Sash is extremely disturbed that the government is trying to smear organisations and individuals who are motivated by a sincere desire for justice, peace and an end to apartheid. The state president's comments in parliament do not augur well for the sort of climate the forthcoming election will be conducted in, or for

future peace." A cabinet minister alleged that the government-issued unrest figures were not criticised by organizations such as the Black Sash, which was untrue, the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /6662

JODAC DENIES LINKS TO ANC, SACP--Johannesburg, Feb 5, SAPA--The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC] was not manipulated by the ANC nor the SACP and had no links with these organisations, a JODAC spokesman said in a statement today. JODAC has rejected the State President Mr P.W. Botha's "implication" in a speech in parliament yesterday that the organisation was "open to manipulation" by the African National Congress or the South African Communist Party. Mr Botha referred to "radical organisations" in his speech. "JODAC wishes to stress that it has no links with the ANC or the SACP and is not responsible for what the ANC chooses to write in its intelligence reports," the statement said. JODAC was a legal organisation affiliated to the United Democratic Front, it said. The statement added the South African Government had never proved the UDF's connection with the ANC, and that government had failed--at a treason trial held in Pietermaritzburg--to prove the UDF had ANC connection. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /6662

BLACKS URGED TO JOIN BAR--It was essential that blacks be trained for the Supreme Court Bench in South Africa, the executive council of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa decided at a meeting at the weekend. The secretary of the council, Mr Dan Joubert, said it had appointed Mr Arthur Chaskalson, vice-chairman of the General Council of the Bar, to examine steps to encourage more young black people to join the bar. Mr Chaskalson would consider ways of implementing the Bar's decision to "make a determined effort to draw more young blacks to it by promoting the profession and endeavouring to alleviate some of the initial financial burden it entails. The Bar is aware of the difficulties which exist. Both the standard of black education and the financial burden which faces any young beginner at the bar make it difficult for young blacks to enter the ranks of the profession," a statement released after the meeting said. But it is essential to the future of the country that blacks be trained for the Supreme Court Bench," the statement said. The General Council of the Bar is the governing body of all practising advocates in South Africa. It promotes the administration of justice, comments on new legislation and deals with the ethics of legal practice. The meeting discussed "contingency fees" whereby lawyers were paid only if their client's claim succeeded. This idea was one "long since accepted by the Bar," the statement said. However, a distinction should be drawn between the payment of proper legal fees if the claim succeeded and the American system in which lawyers negotiated for a percentage of the damages awarded their client by the court. This system could lead to "grave abuse and can never be supported by the Bar," the meeting decided. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 87 p 15] /9317

PUPIL BODY LISTS DEMANDS--The National Students' Co-ordinating Committee (Nascos)--the umbrella body of pupils' organisations throughout the country--has welcomed the mass return to school. But Nascoc has rejected "apartheid education," and listed a series of demands. At a weekend meeting, delegates from throughout the country called for schoolgoers to campaign for the release of their detained peers and for pupils to strengthen their SRCs. Nascoc said the community should support its campaign for the

release of detained pupils. The following demands were listed: The withdrawal of the SADF from townships and schools; The admission of all pupils at schools; The withdrawal of the Department of Education and Training requirement that a parent or legal guardian accompany Soweto and Alexandra high school pupils when they register. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/980

SOUTH AFRICA

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ENVISAGES MORE SANCTIONS

MB061053 Dakar PANA in English 0955 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Harare, 6 Feb (PANA)--Japanese trade with South Africa will decline gradually as the situation in South Africa worsens, a Japanese Government official Mr Kunisada Kume said in Harare on Wednesday.

In an interview with PANA, Mr Kume said although his government has been pursuing a free trade policy with the Boer regime, things were changing due to South Africa's destabilization activities against Frontline States.

We have been imposing sanctions on South Africa for the last twenty years despite this free trade policy, and we envisage more sanction measures if the situation does not improve, he said.

He pointed out that the first sanction measures against South Africa by Japan were applied in mid 1960's mainly on the ban of investments and the 1970's sanctions measures against the racist regime included restriction to loans, cultural, sports, and academic exchanges.

Mr Kume said Japan would strengthen cooperation with Frontline States and liberation movements in pursuit of peace [word indistinct] development in the region.

We have been opposed to the system of apartheid since a long time, he said, urging Pretoria to dismantle apartheid as soon as possible.

Noting that Japan has not lost hope that dialogue between white minorities in South Africa and African leaders will take place, Mr Kume expressed his government's continued efforts to bring about such a dialogue for a free multiracial democratic South Africa.

Mr Kume who is leading a six man study mission to Frontline States expressed his government's readiness to further strengthen cooperation with the countries in the field of food supply, production and storage in view of the worsening situation in the region due to South Africa's policies of aggression.

On the problem of transportation which face most landlocked countries of the Frontline States, Mr Kume said that his team would study the kind of assistance it can offer in future.

He said his delegation would also study the Beira corridor situation during their five day tour in order to find out whether Japan could be of help.

Unfortunately Japan Beira corridor [word indistinct] military assistance to a foreign country, but we will study the situation and see what concrete development projects can be of assistance, he said. [sentence as received]

Mr Kume stated further that his government was examining in what way Japan could contribute to the Africa Fund established recently at the initiative of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) to help the Frontline States.

If we come to the conclusion that contribution to the Africa Fund will be the most effective way to cooperate with Frontline States, then we will consider the possibility, he added.

The Japanese delegation which arrived in the country on Wednesday has already visited Tanzania. After Harare the team will go to Zambia before visiting Mozambique.

Their visits to the four Frontline States is a follow-up to the meeting held in Tokyo in November last year between Japan's Foreign Minister Tadash Kuranari, and a delegation of NAM ministers of foreign affairs led by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

As a result of the visits Japan expects to strengthen economic cooperation with states neighbouring South Africa which may suffer economic difficulties due to developments in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/2

SOUTH AFRICA

SCHWARZ CLAIMS PRESIDENT HARMS BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

MB091536 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 9 SAPA--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should be advised to keep out of economic affairs and debates, the official opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said today.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the mini-budget, he said that every time Mr Botha entered economic debates, he destroyed business confidence and did harm to South Africa.

"The government has destroyed the confidence of business and consumers in the country and the confidence of people overseas in this country.

"And just when it looked like things might have been coming right, you go and make a balls story of the possibility of restoring an upswing in confidence among businessmen in this country," Mr Schwarz said.

To restore business confidence, the mini-budget debate should have started with an apology from Mr Botha for his remarks about the managing director of Barclays Bank, Mr Chris Ball, and a pro-ANC advertisement, Mr Schwarz said.

The state president should also have apologised over his criticism of newspaper reports quoting economic views of the governor of the reserve bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock.

Mr Schwarz said Mr Botha's statements had been made to sweep up emotions for the sake of "a few votes".

"The honourable state president should be advised to keep out of economic affairs. Every time he does he does harm to South Africa and business confidence," Mr Schwarz added.

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CSO: 3400/2

PFP'S SCHWARZ OPPOSES 'IMMORAL' BUDGET PROPOSAL

MB091529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 9 SAPA--The government was using "unethical methods" in offering voters "sweets" in the mini-budget and saving the "medicine" until after the election, the official opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said today. Opposing the second reading of the mini-budget, he said the budget should be presented as a whole, with full accounts of revenue and expenditure. "You should not come before the election and dish out a few sweets, and then administer the medicine after the election. This is an immoral thing that the honourable minister (of finance) has done."

Mr Schwarz was ordered by the chairman, Mr Rex le Roux, to withdraw the word "immoral," which he did.

He said that, in the mini-bduguet before the 1974 election, the then minister of finance, Dr Nic Diederichs, had said the National Party did not need to introduce favourable measures to attract voters "but now the National Party needs to use these unethical methods," Mr Schwarz said.

He moved as an amendment that the House decline to pass the second reading of the bill because the government had failed to administer the economy effectively and to apply appropriate fiscal and monetary policies and, "by reason of its blunders, has seriously contributed to high inflation, unemployment, instability and debasement of the country's currency".

Mr Schwarz said the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, had implied in his mini-budget speech that public servants would be granted salary increases "if they are good and vote for the NP. "He says it in so many words. I have never seen such political impudence in my life. He is keeping the public servants on a string."

The minister had also underestimated the married women of South Africa in the additional tax relief he had granted. "The married women of South Africa can't be bought. He (Mr du Plessis) thinks that with a few rands he can get the married women to vote for the NP. But they are fed up with this minister and his government."

Mr Schwarz said he was not saying that tax relief and salary increases were not justified, but he believed this should be done as part of a full budget.

He said that most of Mr Du Plessis's predictions in last year's budget on inflation, economic growth and business confidence had been proved wrong. Under NP rule, Mr Schwarz said, inflation had increased, disposable income had dropped and "an unholy mess" had been made of exchange control."

In addition, the government fed the country with statistics on unemployed people that were "unadulterated garbage".

"What worries us is that the government has got us into this mess, has no way to get us out and yet it is seeking a mandate to get us into an even bigger mess."

The NP underestimated the voters if it believed they would support such a situation, Mr Schwarz said.

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CSO: 3400/2

TWO INCOME FAMILIES GET FURTHER TAX BREAK

MB091354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Parliament February 9 SAPA--There was no simple and affordable solution to the income tax problem of the two-breadwinner family, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis said today. However, in order to alleviate the burden on working wives, while at the same time encouraging married women to continue to make their skills available to the economy, an increase in the present concession was justified, he said in his mini-budget speech today.

The minister said that in his budget speech last year he had dealt at length with the problem. "No solution that is both simple and affordable is yet in sight, and the matter of the sometimes substantial balance of tax that is payable on assessment has been only partially relieved as a result of the concession granted last year. That concession took the form of a material increase in that portion of the wife's income not subject to tax."

Mr Du Plessis said the deduction allowance would be increased to the greater of R2,250 or 22.5 per cent of the wife's earnings. "If the wife's earnings amount to R8,000 a year or less, the first R2,250 will be free of tax. Should her earnings amount to, say, R15,000 a year, the first R3,375 will be tax free."

The increased deduction would apply in respect of the year of assessment commencing March 1, 1987.

Amended tax deduction tables would be issued as soon as possible, but it was doubtful whether these could come into effect before May 1, 1987.

Computer Bureaux, which now processed the paysheets of more than 90 per cent of all employees, would however, be authorised to adjust their deduction formulae with effect from March 1, 1987, provided they were able to modify the computer programmes in time.

This concession would result in a loss of revenue for the 1987-88 financial year of R95 million.

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CSO: 3400/2

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INSOLVENCIES, LIQUIDATIONS DECLINE--The number of insolvencies and liquidations in South Africa showed a decline in September, October, and November last year. Figures released by the Central Statistics Service in Pretoria show that liquidations declined by 13 percent and insolvencies by nearly 5 percent during the quarter of 1986. The percentage is indicative only of the number of companies which are insolvent and not the number of partners involved in the liquidations. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 87 MB] /12624

MINERALS INCOME INCREASED--The latest statistics released by the minerals bureau say that South Africa's income from minerals during the first 11 months of last year was 4.6 percent higher than for the same period the previous year. The tonnage of coal exported showed no decrease as a result of trade boycotts. The income from the export of minerals was 2.9 billion rands in November, bringing the total for the 11 months to 27 billion rands. The income from minerals last year is expected to be 15 percent higher than for 1985. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12624

EMIGRATING PROFESSIONALS CAUSES JOB LOSS--Johannesburg, 2 Feb (SAPA)--Every 10 professionals who emigrate leave 44 South Africans unemployed. This was, Stellenbosch University's Prof Jan Sadie said, because the presence of professionals was a precondition for the employment of lower-level workers. Prof Sadie said in an article in the latest edition of SOUTH AFRICA FOUNDATION NEWS that the effect of skilled manpower leaving South Africa was not yet felt in the economy, but would be experienced once the economy moved upward at a reasonable rate of growth. Discussing the reasons for whites emigrating, Prof Sadie said: "Dissatisfaction with the existing socio-political system ... cannot be credited with any significant role. "Rather, it is the fear of a change in the system which acts as a spur." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12624

CANADA'S MOORE CORPORATION PULLOUT--Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA--Moore Corporation announced in Toronto that it had entered into an agreement to sell its operations in South Africa. "This action reflects the unsettled political and economic conditions and an uncertain future in that geographic area," said the statement. Commenting on the announcement, Mr Robert Spencer, chief executive of the southern African region, said this evening that negotiations were in progress which would result in the sale of business from producer Moore Paragon, Caribonum which manufactures carbon and paper roll products, Tilon Computer Media which specialises in mail order computer supplies, and Transcarbon. Mr Spencer said, "Until the negotiations are finalised, we are not at liberty to make any further disclosure at this stage." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 6 Feb 87 MB] /6662

MINERALS INCOME UP 4.6 PERCENT--The latest statistics released by the minerals bureau say that South Africa's income from minerals during the first 11 months of last year was 4.6 percent higher than for the same period the previous year. The tonnage of coal exported showed no decrease as a result of trade boycotts. The income from the export of minerals was 2.9 billion rands in November, bringing the total for the 11 months to 27 billion rands. The income from minerals last year is expected to be 15 percent higher than for 1985. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /6662

'BUSINESS CONFIDENCE DECLINE' SURVEY--The Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University says business confidence dropped marginally in the fourth quarter of last year, despite improved sales and more appropriate (?stock levels). In its latest quarterly analysis of consumer activity and business trends, trade, and commerce, the bureau says businessmen appear to be worried about the size and sustainability of the economic upturn, which has not been sufficient to warrant increased employment. The bureau says higher employment is the key to the expansion of the market, which is essential if traders want to sell more goods. The bureau says businessmen are also worried about possible consumer resistance later this year if the present rate of price increases continues. Most white consumers expect their financial position to remain unchanged this year, although many in the upper income group expect some improvement. The bureau's report says black consumers show the more optimistic outlook, despite the high current rate of unemployment. It ascribes this to a perceived strengthening in the bargaining power of the unions. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Feb 87 MB] /6662
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